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To Sir W—H.

SIR,

YOU iſſued forth, for the conqueſt of America, with the faireſt hopes, and under the moſt favourable auſpices. You conducted a greater force than the New World had ever ſeen, nobly provided in every article, and fully adequate to the purpoſe of its deſtination. You were attended by a moſt powerful artillery: you were ſupported by a numerous fleet, under an experienced commander, of whoſe ſteady co-operation, in any purpoſe, you had the moſt perfect aſſurance. Your troops were as diſtinguiſhed for their ſpirit as any that Europe could produce; and they were to be oppoſed by a militia, at that time, without arms, ammunition, officers, or diſcipline. The people were zealous in the cauſe for which you was to fight. You were known to be a brave man, and their wiſhes had formed you into an accompliſhed general. You were placed in the greateſt ſituation that could animate a human ſoul: for the fate of the Britiſh empire depended on your conduct. Succeſs would have inrolled your name with that of Hawke and Wolfe. It would have found a monument in the gratitude of your country, more precious than gold, more permanent than marble. The eyes of all men were upon you. The beams of Royal favour ſhone upon your outgoing, and it was predicted, that your courſe would be a track of glory.

Permit me, Sir W. to conſider, how the confidence of your country has been repaid, and its expectations fulfilled. It is, at all times, the duty of a good citizen, to ſcrutinize the conduct of men in public employments. In our preſent ſituation, indifference is a crime, and even moderation approaches to a fault.

The attack of Long iſland was the firſt eſſay of your military talents. The imprudence of your enemy, in expoſing a corps of 10,000 to the fury of your whole army, their neglecting to ſeize ſome important paſſes, joined to the ſuperiority of regular over undiſciplined troops, preſented you with an eaſy victory. Fluſhed with ſucceſs, and undiminiſhed by loſs, your gallant army were ruſhing to the trenches where the flower of the rebels were collected. Tremor and diſmay, heightened by the rout of their advanced detachments flying on all hands, bleeding and diſperſed, already had begun to thin their lines. Your ſoldiers, in ſome parts, were actually within their trenches; the victory was already gained, and the fate of America decided. A retreat is ſounded; and, after repeated orders, the ſoldiers, indignant and reluctant, are dragged back to the diſtant ſtandard of their General.

By what arguments, upon what pretences, can ſo aſtoniſhing a reſolution be defended? Do not inſult us by pretending, that it was dictated by regard to the ſafety of your men. To embrace a proſpect of ſucceſs, as you yourſelf declared infallible [38. 482.], or rather to proſecute a victory already commenced, was mercy and humanity. On other occaſions, you have not been ſo ſparing of their blood. The Heſſians, Sir W. at leaſt ſince the affair of Red-bank [39 605.], will not admit of this defence. Did you think it was impoſſible for the rebels to retreat, while you ſhould advance to their lines by regular approaches? Or did you imagine, that the gaining of theſe lines was of more conſequence than to deſtroy their army? No, Sir W. you could not think ſo. A moment's reflection muſt have ſhown you, that an opportunity of this kind was invaluable. You might ſafely have ventured to conjecture, that the ruin of their army in its very entrance upon action, would diſhearten the people, break their force, divide their counſels, and at once annihilate the rebellion. You muſt have ſeen, that delay would revive their hopes; that time would give them diſcipline, and experience increaſe their military ſkill. You could not but perceive, that to prolong the war was attended with diſadvantages; that the country itſelf was as hoſtile to you as its inhabitants; that your recruits would be diſtant, and your ſubſiſtence difficult. There were indeed advantages upon the other hand, which, it would ſeem, you neither overlooked nor neglected. We are compelled, Sir W. to defend your underſtanding by an accuſation of your heart, and muſt impute to avarice, or worſe, what the largeſt allowance to your folly ſeems inſufficient to explain.

Your next object was the reduction of New York. There were two ways in which this might be accompliſhed: The one, an immediate attack upon the place, which, as the iſland was every where ſtrongly fortified, appeared to be hazardous, and, if ſucceſsful, left the retreat of its defendants to their lines at King's-bridge free and unmoleſted. The other, a deſcent upon the continent of New York, and a circuit to the flank and rear of theſe lines. The ſucceſs of this, which, as the enemy was unprepared for it, you could not reaſonably doubt, reduced them to the neceſſity, either of evacuating their lines, with the iſland of New York, and retreating, in your preſence, up along the Hudſon's river, or of retiring into that iſland, and defending it according to their power. The former part of this alternative, if you advanced with expedition, it was almoſt impoſſible for them to execute. A general engagement muſt, at any rate, have been the conſequence of their attempting it. In the latter ſituation, beſieged upon the one hand by your army, and blockaded upon the other by the fleet, a miracle alone could preſerve them from ſlaughter or captivity. This plan of operations, though ſtrongly recommended by many officers, particularly by Sir William Erſkine, you thought proper to reject. You adopted the other. The reſolution ſeems ſomewhat inconſiſtent with your former caution, but may be traced to the ſame principle. The Americans, as their own accounts confeſs, had not yet recovered from the impreſſion of their recent defeat. They fled with precipitation from their batteries as ſoon as attacked, and abandoned New York to you almoſt without reſiſtance. [38. 543.]

We

We now demand, Sir, a detail of your employment from this period, till your celebrated expedition to the Continent. Making the moſt liberal allowance for the much-inſiſted-on delays, ariſing from neceſſary preparations, there will remain, between the 15th of September, when you took poſſeſſion of New York, till the 28th of October, when you firſt viewed the enemy upon the White Plains, a conſiderable ſpace of time to be accounted for. A very ſhort time muſt have been ſufficient to inform you, whether an attack upon the lines at King's-bridge, from the quarter of New York, was practicable. If you once intended to proceed againſt them upon that plan, we are yet to learn why that intention was abandoned. If you judged it unadviſable, why was not this manœuvre for incloſing them immediately executed? In your ſituation, when ſo much of the ſeaſon had elapſed, and no deciſive blow had as yet been ſtruck, inactivity was a fault, which candour cannot explain, nor generoſity forgive. Whence aroſe the ſlowneſs of your progreſs from the time of your landing on the Continent at Frog's Neck *? Whence that cloſe connected march, thoſe compact incampments, that wonderful degree of caution and foreſight, on which your friends expatiate with ſo much pleaſure? That caution was folly. Expedition was every thing to the executing of your deſign. There was no enemy to oppoſe you on your march. Your enemy were in their lines at King's-bridge. This dilatory conduct enabled them to quit their lines with order, to convey their baggage to a place of ſafety, to change their front, and form a face of camps along the Brunx, in oppoſition to you.

You appeared upon the banks of that river on the 25th of October. In your march from that place to the White Plains, whither the enemy had retired, a ſpace of four miles, you were occupied during three days. You arrived upon the 28th, in all order and regularity, without any oppoſition. Fortune had once more, as if in oppoſition to your wiſhes, placed your enemy within your reach. Your ſoldiers lay upon their arms for that night, in full deſire and expectation of being led to victory at day-break. It was diſcovered in the morning, that the enemy had ſtrengthened their lines by ſome additional works; and you thought proper to ſummon a reinforcement from New York. The day after, that reinforcement arrived *. Another night ſucceeded. The morning proved wet, and the attack was deferred; as if the conqueſt of an empire were a party of pleaſure, and there were no difference between the gaining of a battle, and the parade of a review. For ſhame! For ſhame! Was an opportunity of ſuch importance, ſo long expected, ſo ardently deſired, to be thus thrown at your feet? 'Tis in vain, Sir, to tell us, that the iſſue of an action may depend upon the circumſtance of weather. Intrepidity and enterpriſe have often deſpiſed it with ſucceſs. You were poſſeſſed of many advantages to counterbalance it. Your troops were ſuperior in number. They were healthy, and in high ſpirits. Your enemy were diſheartened by misfortunes: they were thinned by deſertion and diſeaſe. Beſides, the circumſtance of weather was equal to you and them. Were they, like another race of rebels, ſafely conducted through the waters? If your muſkets were unſerviceable, were your ſwords ruſted in their ſcabbards? and was there nothing in a hedge of Britiſh bayonets to appal the proweſs of America?

I do not mean to purſue you, Sir, through the painful hiſtory of your campaigns. It is enough for my purpoſe that I trace the ſpirit which directed them. I owe my information almoſt entirely to your own letters; and I muſt confeſs, that the ideas derived from this ſource are not always of that clear nature which would enable me to reaſon with accuracy on each article of your conduct. I am not a military man; and I am willing partly to impute to this cauſe, that I do not altogether underſtand your letters. A plainer narrative, however, would beſpeak more confidence in your conduct and intentions, as well as more conviction of the ſucceſs which you boaſted. The language of victory, like that of innocence, is ſhort, ſimple, perſpicuous, and expreſſive. It goes directly to its object, and exhibits the event, connected

* On the 12th of October. From the 12th to the 18th, he remained at reſt, waiting for ſtores. He had a fleet of 200 tranſports: ſo he might have brought the ſtores along with the troops. [38. 642.]

* This reinforcement, it muſt be obſerved, performed a march in one day, which had occupied the General from the 12th to the 28th.

with the chief cauſes that produced it. It will not trace the combat, in tedious progreſſion, from the firſt movement of the march to the laſt diſcharge of muſketry. It diſdains a long detail of frivolous and unimportant circumſtances. It rejects the vain perplexity of proper names, of military terms, and foreign phraſeology. It would paſs over in ſilence the hiſtory of little acquiſitions, and petty obſtacles. It leaves us to deduce the valour of the troops from their atchievements, and the wiſdom of the general from his diſpoſitions. With what do your diſpatches preſent us? Not with activity and enterpriſe, but the lazy pomp of preparation: not with the ruin of armies, and the conqueſt of provinces, as you would have us to believe; but with harmleſs ſkirmiſhes, partial and undecided actions, the burning of villages, the capture of oxen, and returns of military ſtores. But, Sir, the good ſenſe of this country is not to be ſo impoſed upon. They know, that triumph is not ſucceſs, that caution is not delay. They know, that victories are not gained without bloodſhed; if proſecuted, that they are attended with advantage. Through all the ſtudied obſcurity of your accounts, they diſcern your conduct animated by the ſame principles. They acknowledge that you have the merit of being uniform and and conſiſtent. You adhere ſteadily to your purpoſe, and defy the power of honour, of gratitude, of ſhame, or national attachment, to break in upon you for a moment.

After the reduction of Forts Waſhington and Lee, Lord Cornwallis, at the head of 10,000 men, advanced into the Jerſies. The American army every where abandoned the country before him. That army, indeed, no longer deſerved the name. It was now reduced to a corps of about 3000 men, broken with fatigue, and flying in confuſion. There was no force to oppoſe you, every thing was full of conſternation and diſmay. A vigorous purſuit at this time muſt infallibly have enabled you, not only to reduce or diſſipate the remains of their army, but to paſs the Delaware, and ſeize on Philadelphia. That barrier between you being once paſſed, it would have been impoſſible for them ever again to bring an army into the field. We require a reaſon, Sir, why Lord Cornwallis's power of purſuit was ſo wonderfully limited? When that officer arrived at Brunſwick [Dec. 1.], the term of his commiſſion, he earneſtly ſolicited for farther leave, with the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of being able to reduce the army, and ſecure the paſſage of the Delaware. He was, at that time, within a few miles of their rear; and your own letter bears witneſs, that it was only by the breaking of a bridge that they ſaved themſelves from being cut to pieces. You returned for anſwer, that you would advance yourſelf. Six days after, you arrived with a reinforcement. In theſe circumſtances, it is evident, that it could ſerve only to retard your progreſs. By this delay the enemy were enabled, not only to traverſe the whole extent of the Jerſies unmoleſted, but to paſs the Delaware, and effectually to deprive you of every means to follow them. Notwithſtanding all your backwardneſs, their rear-guard had but juſt accompliſhed the paſſage of the river, when part of your army appeared upon its banks. I am tired of commenting on your conduct; it ſpeaks for itſelf.

Your firſt campaign procured you winter-quarters in New York; for the defeat at Trenton deprived you of the Jerſies. That 3000 militia ſhould croſs the Delaware, in the depth of winter, during a ſevere ſtorm of hail and ſnow, advance, in day-light, to one of your incampments, without being diſcovered, ſurround and take priſoners a body of 1500 veterans, retire without being once attacked, and repaſs the Delaware, with all their captives, in perfect order [39. 76, 8.], is, no doubt, a proof of the groſſeſt negligence or miſbehaviour in ſome quarter. You were reſolved that we ſhould not judge where; for you did not deign to give us any information with regard to it. I will not, however, impute this diſaſter to you as a crime. It is ſaid to have ariſen chiefly from a line of incampment that had been too far extended, from a view to ſecure and protect the country. We allow the merit of the purpoſe to compenſate for its imprudence, as well as for the negligence and inability which appear in the execution of it.

I cannot attend you through the operations of another year. Honour and humanity recoil at the very mention of them. Your retreat from the ſervice; your deſertion of Burgoyne, and the conſequent deſtruction of his gallant army; the loſs of two months in the ſeaſon for action; the attack at Brandywine, deco-

rated

rated with the name of *victory;* the ſurpriſe at Germantown, where the valour of your troops compenſated your negligence; the merited defeat and ſlaughter of the Heſſians at Red-bank; your forward movement to the rebel-camp at White Marſh, which you might have carried if you would: All theſe together [39. 597, 8. 602, 5, 42. & 40. 14.] form the moſt ſingular aſſemblage of t——y and diſgrace that ever was exhibited in ſo ſhort a time, or in the conduct of a ſingle man. It defies the power of malice to diſcolour or faction to exaggerate.

Such, Sir W. is the career you have run. Delay without prudence, ſucceſs without advantage, is the hiſtory of your campaigns. The loſs of America, the ruin of your country's greatneſs, an indelible diſgrace fixed upon the honour of its arms, the lives of many brave men ſacrificed to no purpoſe, a foreign war, a war which may involve us in bankruptcy, and reduce our empire to this little iſland; theſe, Sir, form the melancholy catalogue of your atchievements. Conſider the ſituation in which you were placed, the objects of ambition preſented to you, and the eaſe with which you might have won them; then reflect one moment, for what they have been relinquiſhed,—the emoluments of office, and the enjoyment of a w****.—Aſtoniſhing! that there ſhould be found within the univerſe ſo groveling a ſoul, ſo dead to fame, and every honourable paſſion, ſo firmly pinioned to the duſt, as once to have attended to them! But you are moſt miſerably deceived if you think you ever can be happy. Believe me, there is ſomething in the univerſal ſcorn of the Britiſh people, which the compliments of a court cannot conceal, nor the ſplendor of a Meſchianza [367.] compenſate. It will pierce your ear, even in your moſt ſilent retreats. The pleaſures of an ample fortune will have no chance to ſooth the horrors of your remembrance. They will haunt you, in the cloſet of your ſovereign, in the circle of the gaming-table, in the arms of your miſtreſs. Even ſociety will deny you any refuge from yourſelf: the looks of every Briton will upbraid you; the relations of your ſlaughtered countrymen will every where preſent themſelves. Scorn, contempt, and indignation, will attend you, where-ever you appear. To bear theſe with coolneſs, is a precious advantage, attached to conſcious integrity alone. They wound the guilty ſoul, and turn its poiſon on itſelf. Having ſurvived thus for a while, inſenſible to pleaſure, a prey to melancholy and remorſe, you will at laſt fall by the hand of ſ——; and, like him who deſtroyed a temple, the wonder of the world, be remembered only by the miſchief you have done. But I truſt that your puniſhment ſhall not be left to your own hand, nor even to theſe emiſſaries of the divine juſtice. I truſt that the vengeance of your country ſhall overtake you. Be not deceived by the preſent calm. It is the deceitful prelude of a ſtorm. The people of this country, however broken by misfortunes, have ſtill enough of ſpirit to revenge themſelves upon the authors of their ruin. At preſent, they flatter themſelves, that America may ſtill be conquered. But when their troops ſhall be recalled, (and the period cannot be diſtant), their collected indignation will burſt upon your head. In vain will you truſt to the favour of your ſovereign, or retire under the wings of miniſterial protection. The miniſter himſelf has much to fear: and a Sovereign of Great Britain, if he wiſhes to be ſafe, muſt abandon his minions to the juſtice of his people.

Cal. Merc. Dec. 30. LUCIUS.

The theory of inſulating bodies examined, and ſome of the ſuppoſed properties which electricians have aſcribed to glaſs, proved by experiments not to exiſt.

AS glaſs is almoſt as ſolid a body as either art or nature has yet produced, and is impervious to air, and many other minute particles of matter, electricians have concluded the electrical fluid cannot find a paſſage through its pores. Dr Franklin is the firſt who ſtarted this opinion. He founded an hypotheſis on this ſuppoſition, viz. the impenetrability of glaſs; and as he could explain by it, in the infancy of electricity, every difficulty which occurred, we need not be much ſurpriſed to find it was ſoon univerſally embraced. It muſt be acknowledged, our pneumatical experiments, as well as ſome of our chymical proceſſes, appear to favour his opinion; and they apparently ſeem to prove, that glaſs is of too ſolid and compact a nature to admit even the minuteſt parts of matter through its pores. But, notwithſtanding this compactneſs of glaſs, which may be ſeen by the ſmoothneſs of its edge when broken, it has more pores than ſolid parts; and there are a variety of experiments to ſhew,

there

there are bodies in nature which paſs freely through them.

1. *An experiment with the ſolar rays.*

Suſpend a cork ball in a glaſs jar by a thread, and bring it in the focus of a lens; the ball will take fire notwithſtanding the glaſs intervenes.

In this experiment, the particles of the ſolar rays not only paſs through the pores of the glaſs, but, as they are converging to a point, they muſt paſs together; and an almoſt infinite number of the particles of light will puſh through the glaſs, at the ſame place, and the ſame inſtant of time.

2. *An experiment in electricity.*

Take a large pane of glaſs, and coat it with ſulphur, or pitch, and ſuſpend it with ſilk cords from the cieling of the room. Upon the pane of glaſs thus ſuſpended, place a glaſs jar, with a pith-ball hanging by a thread, and reaching nearly to the bottom within the jar. When your apparatus is thus fixed, preſent an excited tube under the pane; and, after holding it there a little time, if you ſuddenly ſnatch it away, the pith-ball will be agitated; and, if the electrical fluid does not paſs through the pores of the glaſs, it will be a very difficult matter to account for the motion of the pith-ball.

As the preſent hypothetical ſyſtem of electricity appears liable to many exceptions, and ſeveral of our experiments bear hard upon it, it may not be amiſs, before I enter into the more abſtruſe parts of this branch of natural philoſophy, to examine attentively the theory of inſulating bodies, ſo far as it relates to the charging and diſcharging of them.

To cite paſſages from all the authors who have written on this ſubject, would not only be tireſome, but uſeleſs, as Pere Beccaria has comprized in a few words the ſubſtance of what they have ſaid.

The eſſence of the Franklinian theory, he ſays, is this (ſect. 178.): "A body, in order to its being capable of being charged, muſt be inſulated, impenetrable, ſufficiently ample, and ſufficiently thin."

Here we have the neceſſary properties, of the Leyden phial deſcribed to produce a charge, if the preſent doctrine of electrics holds good.

1. "It muſt be inſulating, that is, of ſuch a nature as not to allow the electrical fire to move from one place to another, either along its ſurface, or through its ſubſtance."

I much doubt whether either art or nature has yet produced an electric with the properties here deſcribed.

Experiment 3.

Upon a ſtool with glaſs legs lay a pane of glaſs large enough to cover it, and upon this pane place four wine-glaſſes, one at each corner. Put a wire fixed in a metal foot to ſupport it in the centre between the glaſſes, and let it be of the ſame height with them, and connected with a chain to the conductor of the electrical machine. When the apparatus is thus fixed, turn the cylinder of the machine, and, if the foregoing property aſcribed to the glaſs exiſts, the electrical fluid cannot ſpread upon the ſurface of the pane very far beyond the circumference of the wire. To diſcover whether it has reached the extremities of the glaſs, preſent a feather, or a pith-ball, ſuſpended with a flaxen thread, either near the angles or ſides of the pane, and it will be inſtantly attracted to the glaſs, and there remain ſo long as you turn the cylinder of the machine.

If you preſent the back of your hand near the angles of the pane, you may feel the electrical effluvia paſſing off from the glaſs, and if you darken the room you may ſee them; which is as ſtrong a proof, as a reaſonable perſon would deſire, that the electrical effluvia move on the ſurface of the glaſs, and from the centre, where the wire is fixed, to the extremities of the pane.

I will endeavour to obviate any controverſy on this point, by the addition of another experiment under this head, which appears to carry demonſtration with it.

Experiment 4.

Take a glaſs tube four feet long, (I have not a longer, or I ſhould have uſed it), fix it in a metal foot perpendicularly to the horizon, and connect it with a wire, or a chain, from the top to the conductor of the electrical machine. Suſpend a cork ball (it need not be a ſmall one) with a flaxen thread, from a metal ſtand, and place it hanging not far from the bottom of the glaſs tube. When the apparatus is thus prepared, turn the cylinder, and the ball will be attracted to the bottom of the tube.

If there is any dependence upon electrical attraction, the electrical fluid in the

this experiment passes four feet down the surface of the glass, and attracts the cork-ball.

But the second property of an electric is (we are told) its impenetrability.

If this property of an electric is admitted, why will not a thick jar receive as large a charge as a thin one? It must certainly be more solid, and a better security against the penetrating quality of the electrical fluid. As I cannot at present subscribe to this property of glass, I will add under this head two or three experiments, which will corroborate what I have said on this subject in a former paper. [342.]

Experiment 5.

Take a pane of glass (I have no objection to its being coated with sulphur or pitch), and place it as in Experiment 3. Upon this pane lay some dry bran, or pith-balls; and over them put another pane of glass, supported with wax pedestals three fourths of an inch high. When your apparatus is ready, turn the cylinder, and present your finger, or any metallic rod, over the bran, or pith-balls, and it will attract them through the upper pane of glass.

Experiment 6.

Take a glass tube as in Experiment 4. and place a large pane of glass parallel to and almost close to the tube. Suspend a pith-ball as directed before, and turn the cylinder of the electrical machine. The effluvia will descend the surface of the tube, and attract the pith-ball through the pane of glass.

The experiment of charging a plate of air (so called by electricians) in my opinion bears very hard upon the supposed impenetrability of glass. See Cavallo's Complete Treatise, &c. p. 265.

Alpinus, the inventor of this experiment, says, "Since a plate of air may be charged, as well as a plate of glass, that property, whatever it be, must be common to them both; and could not, as Dr Franklin once supposed, be any thing peculiar to the interval fluucture of glass." He infers, nevertheless, from this experiment, that impenetrability must be common to all electrics.

Is it possible to conceive the least idea how the air contained between two smooth circular boards coated with tinfoil, and placed opposite to and within one inch of each other, can be impervious to the electric fluid? Sand, pease, shot, and, in short, any thing else which can be put between, will drop from the upper to the lower board; yet we are told the smallest particles of matter known in the universe cannot pass. If the electrical fluid could not form an atmosphere of more than an inch in diameter round the body which contains it, it would not attract a pith-ball, or a feather, from four to twelve inches distance, which is frequently done.

But Beccaria requires the third property of an electric, that it be "sufficiently ample, and sufficiently thin."

By this he means no more, if I understand him, than that the strength of the charge will be in proportion to the substance and the size of the jar.

Experience and observation have taught us, that the thinner glass is in general, the greater charge it will receive; and has not the same experience and observation likewise taught us, that if a body be absolutely excluded from any place, either by a thick or a thin partition, it cannot influence another body, where it apparently has no power? If the rays of the sun are shut out of a room, either by a tin or a copper plate, the room is as effectually darkened as if the window was covered with an iron shutter three times as thick. If you exclude the rays of the sun, or the heat of a fire, by a thin partition, from the thermometer, will the quicksilver rise to the same height in the tube? No, certainly. I shall then conclude this paper, with saying, that it appears probable to me, that elementary fire, like water and air, acts only where it is, and not through any substance where it cannot pass.

Dover, Sept. 10. JOHN LYON.

A Memorial, delivered by Sir Joseph Yorke, to the Deputies of the States-General, on the 22d of November 1778.

THeir High Mightinesses will have received, by the answer from Lord Suffolk, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Count Welderen, dated the 19th of October [575. 623.], the most convincing proof of his Majesty's friendship towards them.

After an explicit detail of the hostile and unprecedented conduct of his Most Christian Majesty, which conduct occasioned the seeming irregularity of the court of G. Britain, in seizing the ships appertaining to neutral powers bound to the

the ports of France, the meaſure hath been fully explained on the principles of neceſſity and ſelf-defence, againſt an enemy who hath ever acted covertly and by ſurpriſe.—The moderation and equity of the King my maſter would not permit him to diſregard the complaints of the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes, from the moment there appeared a poſſibility to renew them. It is for this reaſon that his Majeſty has declared his intention to releaſe the Dutch veſſels, under conditions the moſt amicable and the leaſt diſadvantageous, as far as circumſtances will admit. The war, however, ſtill continues, and the active endeavours of the enemy to puſh matters to extremity, obliges his Majeſty to guard againſt the danger. He wiſhes, nevertheleſs, to involve his good neighbours and allies as little as poſſible; and although France has even threatened to invade his Majeſty's dominions and territories, having, for that purpoſe, aſſembled numerous armies on their coaſt, the King my maſter ſtill forbears to claim ſuch ſuccour from their High Mightineſſes as they are bound to grant, by the moſt explicit and ſolemn treaties, whenever ſuch ſuccours may be on his part required, namely, the treaty of 1678, and the ſeparate article of 1716; his Majeſty confines himſelf for the preſent ſolely to lay before their High Mightineſſes the ſtate of affairs, the motive of his conduct, and the neceſſity he finds himſelf under to take meaſures for his own defence, and the preſervation of his dominions.

It is only with this view that I am ordered by his Britannic Majeſty, to propoſe to their High Mightineſſes a conferance, to conſider on the moſt proper means towards an amicable regulation of ſuch a mode of proceeding in future, reſpecting ſuch articles as his Majeſty, without yielding to his enemies, cannot poſſibly ſuffer them to be ſupplied with. It cannot have eſcaped the attention of their High Mightineſſes, that Ld Suffolk, in explaining his Majeſty's ſentiments to Count Welderen, fully demonſtrated the King's ſincere deſire to pay the ſtricteſt regard to the faith of treaties, as far as they do not directly tend to expoſe him to imminent danger. It is by no means his intention, nor is it his wiſh, to cauſe the leaſt interruption to the commerce of Holland, uſually carried on with France, excepting warlike and naval ſtores; and even this reſtriction ſhall be enjoyed with the utmoſt equity, and, I am confident, with every poſſible degree of generoſity.

I therefore, in obedience to my inſtructions, have taken the liberty to requeſt an audience, to know, whether, in conſequence of the anſwer delivered to Count Welderen, their High Mightineſſes are reſolved to open a conference with me. On my part, I intreat you to aſſure their High Mightineſſes, that, as well from my being authoriſed by his Majeſty, as from my being perſonally diſpoſed, after a reſidence in this country of twenty-ſeven years, their High Mightineſſes will find in me every readineſs to attend to their complaints, and regard for their welfare; and I flatter myſelf that in the courſe of the conference I ſhall convince them, that whatever forced and affected turn may have been given to the conduct of my court, it has been founded on the juſtice, moderation, and the neceſſity of our ſituation. In expectation of the deciſion of their High Mightineſſes on what I have laid before them, I truſt that their known equity, and friendſhip towards his Majeſty, agreeable to their recent aſſurances by their Envoy, will prove ſufficient not to authoriſe their ſubjects to carry naval ſtores, under convoy, to France, as being the moſt dangerous objects to the ſecurity of G. Britain.

The REGENT *and the* CORDELIER.

IN the year 1512, during the reign of K. Henry VIII. the nation being drawn into a war with France, a powerful fleet from England, and another of equal force from Breſt, met in the channel; where they engaged for ſome hours with ſuch ardour, that the victory for a long time was doubtful: at length the Regent, the largeſt veſſel in the Engliſh navy, commanded by Sir Thomas Hewit, grappled with the Cordelier, the largeſt of the French, which the Engliſh boarded, and were on the point of finiſhing the diſpute, when her commander, finding himſelf overpowered, ſet fire to the magazine, and blew up both veſſels, ſo that 2000 perſons periſhed. This dreadful cataſtrophe ſo alarmed the combatants on both ſides, that the French returned to Breſt, and their opponents to their ports in the channel. In the great church at St Maloes is a repreſentation of this battle in ſtone, which alſo ſerves to commemorate the French captain; of whom they have made a ſaint, under the title of *St Donne*, and he now holds a place in the Romiſh calendar.

The

The Hiſtory of 1777 continued. [575.]

America: Affairs in 1776 continued.

As the ſituation of their affairs became extremely critical, and the preſervation of Philadelphia to all appearance hopeleſs, at the time that Lord Cornwallis had over-run the Jerſeys, and that the Britiſh forces had taken poſſeſſion of the towns and poſts on the Delaware, the Congreſs, Dec. 10. publiſhed an addreſs to the people in general, but more particularly to thoſe of Pennſylvania and the adjacent ſtates. The general objects of this piece were, to awaken the attention of the people, remove their deſpondency, renew their hopes and ſpirits, and confirm their intentions of ſupporting the war, by ſhewing, that no other means were left for the preſervation of thoſe rights and liberties for which they originally contended [39. 13.].——They aſſured them, that foreign ſtates had already rendered them eſſential ſervices, and had given the moſt poſitive aſſurances of further aid. And they excited the indignation and animoſity of the people, by expatiating upon the unrelenting, cruel, and inhuman manner, in which, they ſaid, the war was carried on, not only by the auxiliaries, but even by the Britiſh forces themſelves.

Complaints of this kind held a diſtinguiſhed place in all the American publications of that time; ſome of them indeed contained nothing elſe, but details of rapes, rapine, cruelty, and murder. Though theſe accounts were undoubtedly highly exaggerated, it is, however, to be apprehended, that too much room was afforded for complaints of that nature. The odium began with the Heſſians, and has ſince ſtuck cloſely to them, though the Britiſh troops were far from eſcaping a ſhare of the imputation. The former, naturally fierce and cruel, ignorant of any rights but thoſe of deſpotiſm, and of any manners but thoſe eſtabliſhed within the narrow precinct of their own government, were incapable of forming any diſtinction between ravaging and deſtroying an enemy's country, where no preſent benefit was intended but plunder, nor no future advantage expected but that of weakening the foe, and the reducing of a malecontent people (who, though in a ſtate of rebellion, were ſtill to be reclaimed, not deſtroyed) to a due ſenſe of obedience to their lawful ſovereign.

It has been ſaid, that in order to reconcile them to ſo new and ſtrange an adventure, ſome idea had been held out to them in Germany, that they ſhould obtain large portions of the lands which they were to conquer in America; and that this notion, however abſurd, made them at firſt conſider the ancient poſſeſſors as their natural enemies; but that when they found their error, they conſidered the moveable plunder of the country, not only as a matter of right, but an inadequate recompence for undertaking ſuch a voyage, and engaging in ſuch a war.

Military rapine may be eaſily accounted for without any recourſe to ſuch a deception. It had been obſerved from the beginning, that the moſt mortal antipathy ſubſiſted between the Americans and Heſſians; the former, contending themſelves for freedom, and filled with the higheſt notions of the natural rights of mankind, regarded with equal contempt and abhorrence a people whom they conſidered as the moſt ſordid of all mercenary ſlaves, in thus reſigning all their faculties to the will of a petty deſpot, and becoming the ready inſtruments of a cruel tyranny. They reproached them with the higheſt poſſible degree of moral turpitude, in thus engaging in a domeſtic quarrel, in which they had neither intereſt or concern, and quitting their homes in the old world to butcher a people in the new, from whom they never had received the ſmalleſt injury; but who, on the contrary, had for a century paſt afforded an hoſpitable aſylum to their haraſſed and oppreſſed countrymen, who had fled in multitudes to eſcape from a tyranny, ſimilar to that under which theſe were now acting, and to enjoy the bleſſings of a liberty moſt generouſly held out to them, of which theſe mercenaries would impiouſly bereave the German as well as Engliſh Americans. [39. 479.]

Such ſentiments, and ſuch reproaches, did not fail to increaſe their natural ferocity and rapaciouſneſs; and it is ſaid that they continued in a courſe of plunder, until they at length became ſo incumbered and loaded with ſpoil, and ſo anxious for its preſervation, that it grew to be a great impediment to their military operations.

However diſagreeable this conduct was, and contrary to the nature of the Britiſh commanders, it was an evil not eaſily to be remedied. They could not

venture to hazard the ſucceſs of the war, in ſo diſtant a ſituation, and ſuch precarious and critical circumſtances, by quarreling with auxiliaries, who were nearly as numerous and powerful as their own forces. Allowances were neceſſarily to be made for a difference of manners, opinions, and even ideas of military rules and ſervice. Without opening any general ground of diſlike or quarrel, it required all the conſtancy, and all that admirable equanimity of temper which diſtinguiſh Gen. Howe's character, to reſtrain the operation of thoſe piques, jealouſies, and animoſities, the effects of national pride, emulation, and a difference of manners, which no wiſdom could prevent from ſpringing up in the two armies.

It was ſcarcely poſſible that the deva-ſtation and diſorders practiſed by the Heſſians, ſhould not operate in ſome degree in their example upon the Britiſh troops. It would have been difficult to have puniſhed enormities on the one ſide, which were practiſed without reſerve or apprehenſion on the other. Every ſucceſsful deviation from order and diſcipline in war, is certainly and ſpeedily followed by others ſtill greater. No relaxation can take place in either without the moſt ruinous conſequences. The ſoldier, who at firſt ſhrinks at trifling exceſſes, will in a little time, if they paſs without queſtion, proceed, without heſitation, to the greateſt enormities.

From hence ſprung the clamour raiſed in America of the deſolation which was ſpread through the Jerſeys, and which, by taking in friends and moderate men, as well as enemies, did great injury to the royal cauſe, uniting the latter more firmly, and urging to activity, or detaching, many of the former. Nor could the effect be confined to the immediate ſufferers; the exaggerated details which were publiſhed of theſe enormities ſerving to imbitter the minds of men exceedingly through all the colonies. Theſe accounts being alſo tranſmitted to Europe, ſeemed in ſome degree to affect our national character; in France particularly, where the people in general, through the whole courſe of this conteſt, have been ſtrongly American, they were readily received, and willingly credited. Among other enormities which received the cenſure of our neighbours in that country, the deſtruction of the public library at Trenton, and of the college and library at Princetown, together with a celebrated orrery made by Rittenhouſe, ſaid to be the beſt and fineſt in the world, were brought as charges of a Gothic barbarity, which waged war even with literature and the ſciences.

In about a month after the taking of New York, the inhabitants of that city and iſland preſented a petition to Lord and General Howe, the commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to the colonies, ſigned by Daniel Horſemanden, Oliver De Lancy, and 946 others, declaring their allegiance, and their acknowledgement of the conſtitutional ſupremacy of G. Britain over the colonies; and praying, that, in purſuance of the former declarations iſſued by the Commiſſioners, that city and county might be reſtored to his Majeſty's peace and protection.

This petition to the Commiſſioners was followed by another to the ſame purpoſe, from the freeholders and inhabitants of Queen's county in Long iſland. It was obſerved of theſe petitions, that the acknowledgement of the Conſtitutional Supremacy in one, and of the Conſtitutional Authority of G. Britain in the other, were very guardedly expreſſed, all mention of parliament being omitted, and the great queſtion of unconditional ſubmiſſion left totally at large. It is alſo remarkable, that though the inhabitants of York iſland and Queen's county, beſides raiſing a conſiderable body of troops for the King's ſervice, and eſtabliſhing a ſtrong militia for the common defence, had given every other teſtimony of their loyalty which could be expected or wiſhed; yet theſe petitions were not attended to, nor were they reſtored to thoſe rights which they expected in conſequence of the declarations, as well as of the late law for the appointment of Commiſſioners.

The critical ſituation of Philadelphia, which a night or two's froſt would have laid open to the Britiſh forces, obliged the Congreſs, about the cloſe of the year, to conſult their own ſafety, by retiring to Baltimore, in Maryland. In this ſtate of external danger, the diſſenſions which ſprung up among themſelves were not leſs alarming to the Americans. We have formerly ſhewn, that the declaration of independency had met with a ſtrong oppoſition in Philadelphia, not only from thoſe who were called or conſidered as Tories, but from many, who in all other matters had been among the moſt forward in oppoſing the claims of the

crown

crown and parliament. The carrying of the queſtion by a great majority throughout the province, was far from leſſening the bitterneſs of thoſe who oppoſed it, amongſt whom were moſt of the Quakers, a great and powerful body in that colony; ſo that the diſcontented in this buſineſs, forgetting in the preſent their ancient animoſity, with all its operating cauſes, coaleſced with the Tories or loyaliſts, whom they had formerly perſecuted, and conſidered as betrayers, and inveterate enemies of their country, thus compoſing all together a very formidable party.

In conſequence of this diſſenſion, and of the ill ſucceſs of the rebellious arms during the greater part of the campaign, which diſpoſed many to look to their ſafety, a Mr Galloway, the family of Allens, with other leading men, either in Pennſylvania or the Jerſeys, ſome of whom had been members of the Congreſs, fled to the Commiſſioners at New York, to claim the benefits of the general pardon which had been offered; expecting, as matters then ſtood, to return ſpeedily home in triumph. Theſe were, however, much leſs troubleſome, and dangerous to the Americans, than thoſe who kept their ground, who were ſo numerous and powerful, that upon the approach of the Britiſh forces to the Delaware, they prevented the order for fortifying the city of Philadelphia from being carried into execution. This eccentric and alarming movement in the ſeat of life and action, obliged Gen. Waſhington, weak as he was, to detach three regiments, under the command of Lord Stirling, effectually to quell the oppoſition of that party, and to give efficacy to the meaſure of fortifying the city. This deciſive conduct anſwered all its purpoſes, except that of fortifying the city; a deſign which ſeems to have been abandoned as not practicable, or not neceſſary at that time.

As the ſeaſon grew too ſevere to keep the field, and the froſts were not yet ſufficiently ſet in for the paſſage of the Delaware, it became neceſſary towards the middle of December to put the Britiſh and auxiliary forces under cover. They were accordingly thrown into great cantonments, forming an extenſive chain from Brunſwick on the Raritan to the Delaware, occupying not only the towns, poſts, and villages, which came within a liberal deſcription of that line, but thoſe alſo on the banks of the Delaware for ſeveral miles; ſo that the latter compoſed a front at the end of the line, which looked over to Pennſylvania.

Things were now in ſuch a ſituation, that there ſeemed to be as little probability of interrupting the deſigns, or endangering the ſecurity, on the one ſide, as of renewing the ſpirit, or retrieving the weakneſs, on the other. In this ſtate of affairs, a bold and ſpirited enterpriſe, which ſhewed more of brilliancy than real effect in its firſt appearance, became capable in its conſequences of changing in a great meaſure the whole fortune of the war. Such extraordinary effects do ſmall events produce, in that laſt and moſt uncertain of human deciſions.

Col. Rall, a brave and experienced officer, was ſtationed with a brigade of Heſſians, conſiſting of three battalions, with a few Britiſh light-horſe, and 50 chaſſeurs, amounting in the whole to 1400 or 1500 men, at Trenton, upon the Delaware, being the higheſt poſt which the royal army occupied upon that river. Col. Donop, with another brigade, lay at Bordentown, a few miles lower down the river; and at Burlington, ſtill lower, and within twenty miles of Philadelphia, a third body was poſted. The corps at Trenton, as well as the others, partly from the knowledge they had of the weakneſs of the enemy, and partly from the contempt in which they held him, conſidered themſelves in as perfect a ſtate of ſecurity, as if they had been upon garriſon-duty in their own country, in a time of the profoundeſt peace. It is ſaid, and ſeems probable, that this ſuppoſed ſecurity, increaſed that licence, and laxity of diſcipline, of which we have before taken notice, and produced an inattention to the poſſibility of a ſurpriſe, which no ſucceſs or ſituation can juſtify in the vicinity of an enemy, however weak or contemptible.

Theſe circumſtances, if they really exiſted, ſeem not to have eſcaped the vigilance of Gen. Waſhington. But, excluſive of theſe, he fully ſaw and comprehended the danger to which Philadelphia and the whole province would be inevitably expoſed, as ſoon as the Delaware was thoroughly covered with ice, if the enemy, by retaining poſſeſſion of the oppoſite ſhore, were at hand to profit of that circumſtance, whilſt he was utterly incapable of oppoſing them in the field.

To ward off this danger, he with equal boldneſs and ability formed a deſign to prevent the enemy, by beating up their quarters; intending to remedy the deficiency of force by the manner of applying it; by bringing it nearly to a point; and by attacking unexpectedly and ſeparately thoſe bodies which he could not venture to encounter if united. If the deſign ſucceeded only in part, it might, however, induce the enemy to contract their cantonments, and to quit the vicinity of the river, when they found it was not a ſufficient barrier to cover their quarters from inſult and danger; thus obtaining that ſecurity for Philadelphia, which, at preſent, was the principal object of his attention.

For this purpoſe, Gen. Waſhington took the neceſſary meaſures for aſſembling his forces (which conſiſted moſtly of drafts from the militia of Pennſylvania and Virginia) in three diviſions, each of which was to arrive at its appointed ſtation on the Delaware, as ſoon after dark, and with as little noiſe, as poſſible, on the night of Chriſtmas day. Two of theſe diviſions were under the command of the Gen^{ls} Erwing and Cadwallader, the firſt of which was to paſs the river at Trenton ferry, about a mile below the town, and the other ſtill lower towards Bordentown. The principal body was commanded by Mr Waſhington in perſon, aſſiſted by the Gen^{ls} Sullivan and Green, and conſiſted of about 2500 men, provided with a train of twenty ſmall braſs field-pieces.

With this body he arrived at McKenky's Ferry, about nine miles above Trenton, at the time appointed, hoping to be able to paſs the diviſion and artillery over by midnight, and that it would then be no difficulty to reach that place long before day-light, and effectually to ſurpriſe Rall's brigade. The river was, however, ſo incumbered with ice, that it was with great difficulty the boats could make their way through, which, with the extreme ſeverity of the weather, retarded their paſſage ſo much, that it was near four o'clock before it was completed. They were ſtill equally delayed and incommoded in the march by a violent ſtorm of ſnow and hail, which rendered the way ſo ſlippery, that it was with difficulty they reached the place of deſtination by eight o'clock.

The detachment had been formed in two diviſions immediately upon paſſing the river; one of which, turning to the right, took the lower road to Trenton, whilſt the other, with Gen. Waſhington, proceeded along the upper, or Pennington road. Notwithſtanding the delays they met, and the advanced ſtate of day-light, the Heſſians had no knowledge of their approach, until an advanced poſt, at ſome diſtance from the town, was attacked by the upper diviſion; the lower, about the ſame time, driving in the out-guards on their ſide. The regiment of Rall, having been detached to ſupport the piquet which was firſt attacked, was thrown into diſorder by the retreat of that party, and obliged to rejoin the main body. Col. Rall now bravely charged the enemy, but being ſoon mortally wounded, the troops were thrown into diſorder after a ſhort engagement, and driven from their artillery, which conſiſted only of ſix battalion braſs field-pieces. Thus overpowered, and nearly ſurrounded, after an ineffectual attempt to retreat to Princetown, the three regiments of Rall, Loſsberg, and Knyphauſen, found themſelves under the unfortunate neceſſity of ſurrendering priſoners of war. [39. 76, 8.]

As the road along the river-ſide to Bordentown led from that part of Trenton moſt remote from the enemy, the light horſe, chaſſeurs, a conſiderable number of the private men, with ſome few officers, made their eſcape that way. It is alſo ſaid, that a number of the Heſſians who had been out marauding in the country, and accordingly abſent from their duty that morning, found the ſame refuge, whilſt their crime was covered under the common misfortune.

The loſs of the Heſſians in killed and wounded was very inconſiderable, not exceeding 30 or 40 at the moſt; that on the other ſide was too trifling to be mentioned; the whole number of priſoners amounted to 918. Thus was one part of Gen. Waſhington's project crowned with ſucceſs; but the two others failed in the execution, the quantity of ice being ſo great, that the diviſions under Erwing and Cadwallader, found the river, where they directed their attempts, impaſſable. If this had not been the caſe, and that the firſt, in purſuance of his inſtructions, had been able to have poſſeſſed the bridge over Trenton Creek, not one of thoſe who made their way to Bordentown could have eſcaped. But if the deſign had taken effect in all its parts, and

and the three diviſions had joined after the affair at Trenton, it ſeems probable that they would have ſwept all the poſts on the river before them.

As things were, Gen. Waſhington could not proceed any further in the proſecution of his deſign. The force he had with him was far from being able even to maintain its ground at Trenton, there being a ſtrong body of light infantry within a few miles, at Princetown, which, by the junction of Donop's brigade, or other bodies from the neareſt cantonments, would have ſoon overwhelmed his little army. He accordingly repaſſed the Delaware the ſame evening, carrying with him the priſoners; who, with their artillery and colours, afforded a day of new and joyful triumph at Philadelphia.

This ſmall ſucceſs wonderfully raiſed the ſpirits of the Americans. It is an odd, but a general diſpoſition in mankind, to be much more afraid of thoſe whom they do not know, than of thoſe with whom they are acquainted. Difference of dreſs, of arms, (though leſs uſeful), of complexion, beard, colour of the hair or eyes, with the general manner, air, and countenance, have at different times had ſurpriſing effects upon brave, diſciplined, and experienced armies. The Heſſians had hitherto been very terrible to the Americans; and the taking of a whole brigade of them priſoners, ſeemed ſo incredible, that at the very time they were marching into Philadelphia, people were contending in different parts of the town, that the whole ſtory was a fiction, and indeed that it could not be true. The charm was now, however, diſſolved, and the Heſſians were no longer terrible. In the mean time Gen. Waſhington was reinforced by ſeveral regiments from Virginia and Maryland, as well as with ſeveral new bodies of the Pennſylvania militia, who, with thoſe of that province already under his command, were much diſtinguiſhed in the hard ſervice of the enſuing winter-campaign.

The ſurpriſe at Trenton did not excite leſs amazement in the Britiſh and auxiliary quarters, than it did joy in thoſe of the Americans. Blame was looſely ſcattered every where. That three old eſtabliſhed regiments, of a people who make war their profeſſion, ſhould lay down their arms to a ragged and undiſciplined militia, and that with ſcarcely any loſs on either ſide, ſeemed an event of ſo extraordinary a nature, that it gave full ſcope to the operation of conjecture, ſuſpicion, cenſure, and malignity, as different tempers were differently affected.

The General was blamed for laying ſo extenſive a chain of cantonments; Rall was condemned for marching out of the town to meet the enemy; and the character of the Heſſians, in general, did not riſe in the opinion of their allies.

As to the firſt, the General had foreſeen the objection, but he depended upon the weakneſs of the enemy, the good diſpoſition of the inhabitants, the conſiderable force which was ſtationed in the advanced poſts, and was beſides influenced by a deſire to cover and protect the county of Monmouth, where a great number of the people were well affected to the royal cauſe. It may be added, that perhaps no line of cantonment or poſts can be contrived ſo compact and ſecure, as not to admit the poſſibility of an impreſſion in ſome one part, by a force much inferior to the aggregate power of the defenſive.

With reſpect to Col. Rall, if the charge againſt him was well founded, his miſconduct ſprung from an error, which was generally prevalent among the officers and men both of the Britiſh and Heſſian forces. The fact is, that from the ſucceſſes of the preceding campaign, and the vaſt ſuperiority which they perceived in themſelves in every action, they had held the Americans in too great contempt both as men and as ſoldiers: and were too apt to attribute thoſe advantages to ſome extraordinary perſonal virtue and excellence, which were in reality derived from the concurrence of a number of other, and very different cauſes; from military ſkill, experience, and diſcipline; from the ſuperior excellence of their ſmall arms, artillery, and of all other engines, furniture, and ſupplies, neceſſary for war; and ſtill more particularly, to a better ſupply, and a more dexterous and effective uſe of bayonets, which gave them a great ſuperiority over the Americans, who were poorly furniſhed with this kind of arms, and were by no means expert in the uſe of them.

The alarm now ſpread, induced the Britiſh and auxiliary troops immediately to aſſemble, and Gen. Grant, with the forces at Brunſwick and that quarter, to advance ſpeedily to Princetown; whilſt Lord Cornwallis, who had gone to New York, in his way to England, found it

neceſſary

neceſſary to defer his voyage, and return poſt to the defence of the Jerſeys. They were not now without an enemy to encounter; for Gen. Waſhington, encouraged by the reinforcements he had received, had again paſſed the Delaware, and was with his whole force at Trenton.

Lord Cornwallis marched immediately to attack the enemy, whom he found, Jan. 2. 1777, in a ſtrong poſition, formed at the back of Trenton creek, being in poſſeſſion of the bridge and other paſſages, which were well covered with artillery. After ſeveral ſkirmiſhes in the approach, a cannonade enſued on both ſides, which continued until night. A brigade of the Britiſh troops lay that night at Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton; and another upon its march from Brunſwick, conſiſting of the 17th, the 40th, and 55th regiments, under the command of Lt-Col. Mawhood, were at Princetown, about the ſame diſtance beyond Maidenhead.

In this ſituation on both ſides, Gen. Waſhington, who was far from intending to riſk a battle, having taken the neceſſary precaution of keeping up the fires, and every other appearance of ſtill occupying his camp, and leaving ſmall parties to go the rounds, and guard the bridge and the fords, withdrew the reſt of his forces in the dead of night, and with the moſt profound ſilence. They marched with ſuch expedition towards Princetown, that though they took a large circuit by Allenſtown, partly to get clear of the Trenton or Aſſumpink creek, and partly to avoid the brigade which lay at Maidenhead, their van fell in, at ſunriſe the next morning, with Col. Mawhood, who had juſt begun his march. That officer not having the ſmalleſt idea of their force, the fogginеſs of the morning, or circumſtances of the ground, preventing him from ſeeing its extent, conſidered it only as the attempt of ſome flying party to interrupt his march, and having eaſily diſperſed thoſe by whom he was firſt attacked, puſhed forwards without further apprehenſion; but in a little time, he not only found, that the 17th regiment, which he led, was attacked on all ſides by a ſuperior force, but that it was alſo ſeparated and cut off from the reſt of the brigade, whilſt he diſcovered, by the continued diſtant firing, that the 55th, which immediately followed, was not in better circumſtances.

In this trying and dangerous ſituation, the brave commander, and his equally brave regiment, have gained immortal honour. After a violent conflict, and the greateſt repeated exertions of courage and diſcipline, they at length, by dint of bayonet, forced their way through the thickeſt ranks of the enemy, and purſued their march to Maidenhead undiſturbed. The 55th regiment was little leſs preſſed; and finding it impoſſible to continue its march, with great reſolution made good its retreat, and returned by the way of Hillſborough to Brunſwick. The 40th regiment, which was ſtill at Princetown when the action began, ſuffered leſs than the others, and retired by another road to the ſame place. The enemy acknowledged that nothing could exceed the gallant behaviour of the corps under Mawhood.

Though the number killed, conſidering the nature and warmth of the engagements, was not ſo conſiderable as might have been expected; yet upon the whole the three regiments ſuffered ſeverely, their loſs in priſoners amounting to about 200, the killed and wounded were much fewer. The Americans had many more killed, among whom were ſome brave officers, particularly a General Mercer belonging to Virginia, who was much eſteemed and lamented.

It cannot eſcape the obſervation of any perſon who has attended to the circumſtances of this war, that the number ſlain on the ſide of the Americans has in general greatly exceeded that in the royal army. Though every defect in military ſkill, experience, judgement, conduct, and mechanical habit, will in ſome degree account for this circumſtance; yet perhaps it may be more particularly attributed to the imperfect loading of their pieces in the hurry of action, than to any other cauſe; a defect of all others the moſt fatal, the moſt difficult to be remedied in a new army, and to which even veterans are not ſufficiently attentive. To this may alſo be added the various make of their ſmall arms, which being procured as chance or opportunity favoured them, from remote and different quarters, were equally different in ſize and bore, which rendered their being fitted with ball upon any general ſcale impracticable.

This active and unexpected movement, with its ſpirited conſequences, immediately recalled Lord Cornwallis from the

Delaware,

Delaware, who was, not without reaſon, alarmed for the ſafety of the troops and magazines at Brunſwick. The Americans, ſtill avoiding a general action, and ſatisfied with their preſent advantages, croſſed the Millſtone river without any further attempt. In a few days, however, they over-run Eaſt Jerſey as well as the Weſt, ſpreading themſelves over the Rariton, even into Eſſex county, where, by ſeizing Newark, Elizabethtown, and Woodbridge, they became maſters of the coaſt oppoſite to Staten iſland. Their principal poſts were taken and ſtrengthened with ſo much judgement, that it was not practicable to diſlodge them. The royal army retained only the two poſts of Brunſwick and Amboy, the one ſituated a few miles up the Rariton, the other on a point of land at its mouth, and both holding an open communication with New York by ſea.

Thus by a few well-concerted and ſpirited actions, was Philadelphia ſaved, Pennſylvania freed from danger, the Jerſeys nearly recovered, and a victorious and far ſuperior army reduced to act upon the defenſive, and for ſeveral months reſtrained within very narrow and inconvenient limits. Theſe actions, and the ſudden recovery from the loweſt ſtate of weakneſs and diſtreſs, to become a formidable enemy in the field, raiſed the character of Gen. Waſhington as a commander very high, both in Europe and America; and with his preceding and ſubſequent conduct, ſerve all together to give a ſanction to that appellation which is now pretty generally applied to him, of the American Fabius.

Nor was this change of affairs to be attributed to any error in the Britiſh Generals, or fault in the troops which they commanded; but depended entirely upon the happy application of a number of powerful and concurring circumſtances, which were far beyond their reach or controul. Though many of theſe were foreſeen, and pointed out, by thoſe who from the beginning either oppoſed in public, or regretted in private, this war, and that others are now obvious to every body, it may not, however, be amiſs to ſpecify ſome of thoſe cauſes which clogged it with particular difficulties.

Among the principal of theſe may be conſidered the vaſt extent of that continent, with its unuſual diſtribution into great tracts of cultivated and ſavage territory; the long extent of ſea-coaſt in front, and the boundleſs waſtes at the back of the inhabited countries, affording reſource or ſhelter in all circumſtances; the numberleſs inacceſſible poſts, and ſtrong natural barriers, formed by the various combinations of woods, mountains, rivers, lakes, and marſhes. All theſe properties and circumſtances, with others appertaining to the climates and ſeaſons, may be ſaid to fight the battles of the inhabitants of ſuch countries in a defenſive war. To theſe may be added others leſs local; the unexpected union and unknown ſtrength of the colonies; the judicious application of that ſtrength, by ſuiting the defence to the nature, genius, and ability, of the people, as well as to the natural advantages of the country, thereby rendering it a war of poſts, ſurpriſes, and ſkirmiſhes, inſtead of a war of battles. To all theſe may be added, the people's not being bridled by ſtrong cities, nor fettered by luxury to thoſe which were otherwiſe, ſo that the reduction of a capital had no effect upon the reſt of the province, and the army could retain no more territory than what it occupied, which was again loſt as ſoon as it departed to another quarter.

During the remaining winter, and the whole of the ſpring, the army under Lord Cornwallis continued much ſtraitened at Brunſwick and Amboy, the troops undergoing, with the greateſt perſeverance and reſolution, the hardſhips of a moſt ſevere and unremitting duty, whilſt their ranks were thinned by a continued ſeries of ſkirmiſhes, which were productive of no real advantage on either ſide, other than that of inuring the Americans to military ſervice; in a word, every load of forage which was procured, and every article of proviſion which did not come from New York, was fought or purchaſed at the price of blood.

The conſequences of the late military outrages in the Jerſeys were ſeverely felt in the preſent change of circumſtances. As ſoon as fortune turned, and the means were in their power, the ſufferers of all parties, the well-diſpoſed to the royal cauſe, as well as the neutrals and wavering, now roſe as a man to revenge their perſonal injuries and particular oppreſſions, and being goaded by a keener ſpur, than any which a public cauſe or general motive could have excited, became

came its bittereſt and moſt determined enemies. Thus the whole country, with too few exceptions, became hoſtile; thoſe who were incapable of arms acting as ſpies, and keeping a continual watch for thoſe who bore them; ſo that the ſmalleſt motion could not be made without its being expoſed and diſcovered before it could produce its intended effect. Such were the untoward events, that in the winter damped the hopes of a victorious army, and nipped the laurels of a foregoing proſperous campaign.

We have formerly had occaſion to ſhew the bad ſucceſs which invariably attended the repeated attempts that had been made of calling off the attention and force of the ſouthern colonies, from the ſupport of the general alliance, to their own immediate defence, by involving them effectually in civil war and domeſtic contention, either through the means of the well-affected in general, the Regulators and Highland emigrants in the Carolinas, or of the Negroes in Virginia. We have alſo taken ſome ſmall notice of the charges made by the inſurgents in ſome of theſe provinces againſt their governors, of endeavouring to bring the ſavages down to further thoſe deſigns. [292. & ſeqq.]

The failure in theſe attempts was not ſufficient to damp the zeal of the Britiſh agents among the Indian nations, nor to render them hopeleſs of ſtill performing ſome eſſential ſervice, by engaging theſe people to make a diverſion, and to attack the ſouthern colonies in their back and defenceleſs parts. The Indians, ever light in act and faith, greedy of preſents, and eager for ſpoil, were not difficultly induced, by a proper application of the one, and the hope of the other, concurring with their own natural diſpoſition, to forget the treaties which they had lately confirmed or renewed with the coloniſts, and to engage in the deſign.

It was held out to them, that a Britiſh army was to land in Weſt Florida, and after penetrating through the Creek, Chickeſaw, and Cherokee countries, and being joined by the warriors of thoſe nations, they were jointly to invade the Carolinas and Virginia, whilſt another formidable force by ſea and land was to make a powerful impreſſion on the coaſts. Circular letters to the ſame import were ſent by Mr Stuart, the principal agent for Indian affairs, to the inhabitants of the back ſettlements, requiring all the well-affected, as well as all thoſe who were willing to preſerve themſelves and their families from the inevitable calamities and deſtruction of an Indian war, to be in readineſs to repair to the royal ſtandard as ſoon as it was erected in the Cherokee country, and to bring with them their horſes, cattle, and proviſions, for all of which they were promiſed payment. They were likewiſe required, for their preſent ſecurity, and future diſtinction from the King's enemies, to ſubſcribe immediately to a written paper, declaratory of their allegiance.

The ſcheme was ſo plauſible, and carried ſuch a probability of ſucceſs, that it ſeemed to have had a very extenſive operation upon the diſpoſition of the Indians, and to have prepared them in a great meaſure for a general confederacy againſt the colonies. Even the Six Nations, who had before agreed to the obſervance of a ſtrict neutrality, now committed ſeveral ſmall acts of hoſtility, which were afterwards diſowned by their elders and chiefs. The Creek Indians, more violent, began the ſouthern war with all their uſual barbarity, until finding that the expected ſuccours did not arrive, they, with a foreſight uncommon among Indians, ſtopped ſuddenly ſhort, and repenting of what they had done, were, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, eaſily excuſed; and being afterwards applied to for aſſiſtance by the Cherokees, returned for anſwer, that they, the latter, had plucked the thorn out of their foot, and were welcome to keep it.

But the Cherokees fell upon the adjoining colonies with determined fury, carrying, for a part of the ſummer, ruin and deſolation where-ever they came, ſcalping and ſlaughtering the people, and totally deſtroying their ſettlements. They were ſoon, however, checked, and ſeverely experienced, that things were much altered ſince the time of their former warfare upon the ſame ground, and that the martial ſpirit now prevalent in the colonies was extended to their remoteſt frontiers. They were not only repulſed or defeated in every action by the neighbouring militia of Virginia and the Carolinas, but purſued into their own country, where their towns were demoliſhed, their corn deſtroyed, and their warriors thinned in repeated engagements, until the nation was nearly exterminated, and the wretched ſurvivors were obliged to ſubmit to any terms

preſcribed

preſcribed by the victors; whilſt the neighbouring nations of Indians were ſilent and paſſive ſpectators of their calamities.

Nor was this Indian war more fortunate with reſpect to its effect on the well-affected in thoſe quarters; who are not only ſaid, to a man, to have expreſſed the utmoſt averſion to the authors, and abhorrence of the cruelty of that meaſure, but that ſome of the chief leaders of the Tories avowed a recantation of their former principles merely upon that account.

It was in the midſt of the buſtle and danger of the war, and when the ſcale of Fortune ſeemed to hang heavily againſt them, by the defeat on Long iſland and the reduction of New York, at a time when a great and invincible force by ſea and land carried diſmay and conqueſt where-ever it directed its courſe, that all the members of the Congreſs [Oct. 4.] ventured to ſign that remarkable treaty of perpetual compact and union between the thirteen revolted colonies, which lays down an invariable ſyſtem of rules or laws for their government in all public caſes with reſpect to each other in peace or war, and is alſo extended to their commerce with foreign ſtates. This piece, which may be conſidered as a moſt dangerous ſupplement to the declaration of independency, was publiſhed under the title of Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the thirteen ſpecified ſtates; and has ſince received, as the neceſſary forms would permit, the ſeparate ratification of each colony [39. 82.] Such was in general the ſtate of affairs in America at the cloſe of the year 1776.

Directions for the culture of Rhubarb.

THE ſeeds of this plant do not require any hot-bed to make them vegetate, but if ſown in the natural ground in the ſpring, when the weather is open, ſoon come up, and thrive very faſt.

It delights moſt in a light, rich, and deep ſoil, and warm expoſure, but will thrive in almoſt any ſoil or expoſure.

If the earth in winter be drawn over the roots, or they be covered with litter, they will riſe the ſtronger the following ſpring.

The ſeeds ſhould be ſown where the plants are to remain; and when they appear, ſhould be kept weeded.

When thinned out, the diſtance from plant to plant ſhould be eight feet.

The above is all that is neceſſary to be underſtood, to enable any perſon to cultivate this plant in perfection.

PARLIAMENT, Seſſ. 1777-8. [588.]

ON the 5th of December the Earl of Chatham moved to addreſs the King for "copies of all orders and inſtructions to Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, relative to that part of his Majeſty's forces in North America which was under his command." In the ſpeech introductory to this motion, his Lordſhip reprobated the American war, particularly our employing German mercenaries, and the ſcalping-knife of the Indians. His Lordſhip ſpoke in the moſt pointed terms of the ſyſtem introduced within the laſt fifteen years at St James's, of breaking all connection, of extinguiſhing all principle. A few men had got an aſcendancy where no man ſhould have a perſonal aſcendancy; by the executive powers of the ſtate being at their command, they had been furniſhed with the means of creating diviſions. This brought pliable men, not capable men, into the higheſt and moſt reſponſible ſituations; and to ſuch men was the government of this once glorious empire now intruſted. The ſpirit of deluſion had gone forth. The miniſters had impoſed on the people. Parliament had been induced to ſanctify the impoſition. Falſe lights had been held out to the country-gentlemen. They had been ſeduced into the ſupport of a moſt deſtructive war, under the impreſſion, that the land-tax would be diminiſhed by the means of an American revenue. The viſionary phantom, thus conjured up for the baſeſt of all purpoſes, that of deception, was now about to vaniſh.—The motion was ſeconded by the Earl of Abingdon.—It was oppoſed by the Lords Lyttleton, Suffolk, Cardiff, Galloway, Townſhend, and Fauconberg, and ſupported by the Lords Shelburne, Manchester, and Richmond. The queſtion being put, the numbers were, Contents 19. Not contents 40.

As ſoon as the Lords had returned to the Houſe, the Earl of Chatham moved to addreſs for "copies of all the orders or treaties relative to the employment of the Indian ſavages, acting in conjunction with the Britiſh troops againſt the inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies in North America, with a copy of the inſtructions given by Gen. Burgoyne to Col. St Leger." [87. 467.]

Earl of Abingdon ſtrenuouſly ſupported the propriety of the Noble Earl's motion. He ſaid, the war had commenced

in tyranny and injuſtice, and had been conducted upon principles of the moſt ſavage cruelty. His Lordſhip likewiſe called upon Lord Amherſt to declare what he knew of the matter, as the fact in diſpute had been ſo frequently referred to his deciſion.

Earl Gower [Preſident of the Council] obſerved, that at this late hour of the evening he did not think it at all expedient to enter into a minute diſcuſſion of this queſtion; one thing, however, he could not avoid mentioning, which was, the wonderful inconſiſtency in the conduct of the Noble Lord who propoſed it. In a previous debate the Noble Lord had acknowledged, that Indians were employed in the King's ſervice in America during his adminiſtration [39. 612.], and that now he reprehended the practice as derogatory from the honour of the nation.

Earl of Chatham aroſe, and reproached the Noble Lord with petulance and malignant miſrepreſentation. The obſervation he made in the debate alluded to was, that Indians had indeed crept into the ſervice from the utility the officers found them of in ſeveral of their enterpriſes, but that their employment had never been ſanctioned by him in his official capacity: he believed his Majeſty had too much regard for the military dignity of his people, and alſo too much humanity, to have agreed to ſuch a propoſal had it been made to him. This remark of the Noble Lord's was therefore a mere quibble, a miſapplication of terms and meaning. What right had the Noble Lord to comment on political proceedings? Where was he when theſe tranſactions were conducting? He was immerſed in pleaſure, and indulging himſelf in all the variety of diſſipation that young noblemen are too apt to devote themſelves to. He was here called to order. He did not ſit down, but, changing his ſubject, he called upon the Noble Lord who had conducted the expedition, to explain to the Houſe, whether or no any ſuch inſtructions were contained in the orders that he, during that war, received officially from him.

Earl Gower, after returning the aſperities of the Noble Earl, declared, that nothing ſhould prevent his ſpeaking his mind freely: That he deſpiſed the conduct of thoſe Lords who affected great humility in the very moment when they were throwing out inſinuations, the moſt illiberal, the moſt unmanly, and the moſt untrue; he was a plain man, and he ever uſed plain arguments; he was therefore free to repeat, that the Noble Earl had himſelf, while at the head of adminiſtration laſt war, not only employed the Indians, but employed them under inſtructions and treaties of the moſt ſanguinary tendency; and in order to ſhew that this aſſertion was not made merely to catch the public, and ſerve the purpoſe of temporary deluſion, he would prove what he had ſaid by producing from the journals of the Houſe, one of thoſe treaties, which breathed the ſpirit of cruelty in a greater degree than any inſtructions which government had ſent out to the commanders in America ſince the preſent unhappy war had commenced.

While his Lordſhip was ſearching for this treaty, a ſtrange confuſed altercation took place, which, however, was put an end to by reading the extract; which was a treaty with an Indian nation, one condition of which was, That they ſhould kill and ſcalp every Frenchman who came within their country. Though the French were then at war with us, he preſumed the Noble Earl, nor no Lord preſent, would ſay that they were more hoſtile or inimical to us than our rebellious ſubjects. His Lordſhip added, that the tribe of Indians alluded to were ſituated on the back of South Carolina. If his memory ſerved him right, it was during the government of Mr Lyttleton (now Lord Weſtcote.)

Earl of Chatham denied he ever had; ſavages might have been employed; but he denied he knew any thing of the matter; and called upon the Noble Lord who at that time commanded in America [Lord Amherſt] to declare the truth. The queſtion was not, Whether Indians were employed in Canada the laſt war? but, Whether they were employed in the line, in the manner it was preſumed they were now employed?

Earl Gower replied, that the Noble Earl had exerted a ſpirit in another Houſe that would not be permitted in that, where he has ſeen perſons crouch to him. Such a conduct will never be permitted in this Houſe; the ancient nobility of this country will not ſubmit to it. I have not been petulant though others may have been inſolent. The Noble Earl charges me with quibbling. I have a juſt right to retort on him. My

diſtinctions

diſtinctions were not unfair; his are paltry and evaſive. He does not conduct himſelf with candour, nor behave himſelf like an honeſt man. The point I would wiſh to aſcertain is, "Were Indians employed while he was miniſter?" And does he mean to plead ignorance as an apology for a conduct which he has, this night, and the two preceding, ſo highly condemned? [It is not improper to obſerve, that Lord Chatham was called to order by Lord Sandwich; and that Lord Gower, who was much ſtronger than we have reported, was permitted to proceed.]

Earl of Chatham again called upon Lord Amherſt, to declare if he had any orders from him to employ ſavages.

Lord Amherſt roſe with great ſeeming reluctance. He ſaid, he hoped what had been drawn from him the firſt day of the ſeſſion, would have proved ſatisfactory to the Houſe. The fact was, that the French employed Indians the laſt war; and we followed their example; and that moſt certainly he ſhould not have ventured to do ſo if he had not received orders to that purpoſe.

Earl of Shelburne obſerved, that both accounts were perfectly reconcileable. Indians might have been employed. The Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, might have had orders to enter into treaties with and employ them; and yet the Noble Earl might be fully juſtified in his aſſertion. The orders were probably conveyed to the Noble Lord who then commanded in America, through the channel of the board of trade, and not thro' that of the ſecretary of ſtate. Indian treaties, and all the affairs relative to the ſuperintendents for treating with the Indians, paſſed, while he had the honour to preſide at that board, through the board of trade. It was ſo moſt probably at the period alluded to; and, for his part, he well recollected he made it a point, as much as poſſible, to keep all the official buſineſs tranſacted there as much a ſecret as poſſible from the ſecretary of ſtate. While he was up, he would take an opportunity of obſerving the ſavage mode which had been adopted in conducting this cruel war throughout. Cruelty and injuſtice were its leading features. The French officers taken priſoners going to America, had been inhumanly treated; and as to the American priſoners in England, they were treated with the moſt horrid and unprecedented barbarity. If we were not generous, we ſhould endeavour to imitate the generoſity of America. It would become the humanity of the Engliſh nation to open a ſubſcription for their relief; whenever it was opened, he would contribute his mite. [46, 7.]

Earl Gower roſe again, and with equal vehemence proteſted, he would not be daunted by the dictatorial manner of the Noble Lord; he was an honeſt man, and ſpoke like one: he did not indeed poſſeſs in an equal degree the faculty of eloquence; he could not pour forth tropes and fine words in ſuch abundant profuſion; but he poſſeſſed as good an underſtanding as the Noble Lord: That it was the Noble Lord who had recourſe to mean evaſions; for that connivance was certainly a tacit acquieſcence in the propriety of the meaſure; and that being privy to their employment, and giving a public ſanction to it, was rather a difference in words than in things. If private characters were to be enquired into, he believed his would ſtand the teſt as well as his Lordſhip's; and that the imputation of variety might with as much juſtice be applied to him.

Earl of Chatham roſe, and, with great appearance of humility, congratulated his Lordſhip on the goodneſs of his underſtanding; far was it from him to ſuppoſe himſelf a competitor in abilities with the Noble Lord, who had ſo ingeniouſly affirmed, that giving an order, and not giving one, were words of ſynonymous ſignification. He added a few words relative to his own life, which he acknowledged to be various enough; and wiſhed that the Noble Lord who then commanded in America would put an end to the altercation, by telling the Houſe his orders, and who he had them from.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, he was not willing to enter into an enquiry concerning any man's private character; but if the Noble Earl's (Lord Gower) was to undergo an inveſtigation of the kind his Lordſhip alluded to, he would not be free from the ſtigma of variety. He contended, that the order read by the Noble Earl from the journals was nothing to the purpoſe. It was the right of war, a neceſſary duty created by that ſtate, to keep our territories free from the enemy; but murdering defenceleſs people, or priſoners of war, was an act of a very different nature. His Grace alſo argued the great differ-

ence between preſenting a bayonet to a man's breaſt in action, and torturing men, women, and children, with the knife and tomahawk, in cold blood and in captivity. His Grace denied, that the aſſertion that the Americans had firſt employed and attempted to employ the Indians had been proved.

This called up the Earl of Dunmore; who aſſerted, that he himſelf had been attacked by the Indians, ſet on by the Americans; and that a party of them had attacked the northern army, by whom one of them was killed.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, this was no anſwer: he had heard indeed of a Negro and a Highlander having been tied together; but an aſſertion that one Indian was killed by the northern army, did not prove that the Americans employed the Indians firſt.

Earl of Denbigh attacked Lord Chatham, and called him the great oracle with the ſhort memory; aſſerting, that the Indians were employed laſt war; that the returns of the army muſt have ſhewn it; and that as his Lordſhip, when in office, always contended for guidance [23. 547.] and direction, he could not be ignorant of the matter if he had not loſt his memory.

Earl of Dunmore roſe a ſecond time, and declared, that the Virginians had uſed every effort to induce the Indians to join them; and that the chiefs of one of the Indian tribes to whom they applied, had made anſwer, "What, ſhall we fight againſt the great King over the water, who in the laſt war ſent ſuch large armies, and ſo much money here, to defend you from the devaſtations of the French, and from our attacks? No; if you have ſo little gratitude, we will not aſſiſt ſo baſe a purpoſe." His Lordſhip added, that the Virginians, finding themſelves thus diſappointed, had dreſſed up ſome of their own people like Indians, with a view to terrify the forces under him: and his Lordſhip declared, he heartily wiſhed more Indians were employed; that they were by no means a cruel people; that they never exerciſed the ſcalping-knife, or were guilty of a barbarity, but by way of ſtriking terror into their enemies, and by that means putting an end to the further effuſion of blood.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, he wiſhed not to employ ſavages, who wantonly tortured our fellow-ſubjects with the ſcalping-knife and tomahawk, and were then to be defended on the ground of having been "cruel only to be kind," of having committed murder, cold-blooded murder, in order to put an end to a war in which they had no intereſt. His Grace again contended, that the preſent meaſures were impolitic, ſavage, and abſurd; and he heartily wiſhed their Lordſhips would end a conteſt equally diſgraceful to us as a wiſe nation, and as men of humanity.

Earl of Dunmore roſe again to ſhew how much the Americans exceeded the Indians in barbarity, inſtancing a great variety of circumſtances, and among others the fate of Col. Campbell [39. 249. 250.], to prove that they did not even affect humanity, but were moſt induſtriouſly cruel, moſt wantonly inhuman.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, he believed there had been very dark and bloody proceedings in the ſcene of action alluded to by the Noble Earl, (Lord Dunmore); and he truſted a day of enquiry would come, when theſe horrid tranſactions would be enquired into, and the authors meet with condign puniſhment, if they ſhould be found to deſerve it.

Earl of Dunmore replied, as far as the alluſion might be meant to affect him, he was ready to ſubmit his conduct to the moſt rigorous enquiry; and the ſooner the better. He did not deſire to procraſtinate it; he had done his duty as a ſervant of the crown; and as to his perſonal conduct, he defied his enemies; for he was fully conſcious of having behaved like an honeſt man.

Lord Townſhend defended the meaſures at both periods; ſaid, much was to be truſted to whoever commanded; and inſiſted, that that was what muſt give the true complexion to the meaſure. If a commander or governor was inſtructed generally, and intruſted with undefined powers, leading to certain objects, he muſt conſult his own feelings; and it was to be preſumed no Britiſh General would abuſe his powers.

Earl of Chatham again called upon Lord Amherſt, to know whether he had any inſtructions from him as ſecretary of ſtate.

Lord Amherſt. "I was deſired to make treaties with the Indian powers; I was charged with it in my inſtructions."

Earl of Chatham ſtill perſiſted in declaring

claring his ignorance of any ſuch inſtructions; and ſaid, he was ſure they did not paſs regularly through his office, nor were ever ſigned by the King.

Earl of Suffolk endeavoured, as he ſaid, to ſet the Noble Earl right; for that all inſtructions to governors and commanders in chief neceſſarily came through the office of the ſecretary of ſtate, and were counterſigned by the King.

Earl of Chatham roſe finally, to beg, that Lord Amherſt would favour him with a copy of the inſtructions ſent to him laſt war, which authoriſed him to employ ſavages.

Lord Amherſt ſaid, he would readily oblige him, with his Majeſty's permiſſion.

The previous queſtion being put, the numbers were, Contents 18, Not contents 40.

M. de Choiſeul and an Algerine.

AT the time when Monſ. d'Etrée was bombarding Algiers, M. de Choiſeul was ordered to go and ſet fire to one of the enemy's ſhips. He undertook the dangerous enterpriſe with that intrepidity which he had manifeſted on ſeveral occaſions; but being overtaken by night, he found himſelf ſurrounded by ſeveral ſhips, and finally was taken a priſoner by the Barbarians. His youth, rank, and courage, far from pleading in his favour, only irritated his ſavage enemies. He was ſentenced to be faſtened to the mouth of a gun. An old pirate, who, having formerly been taken by the young gentleman, had been tenderly uſed by him, interfered in his behalf; but in vain. Shocked at the relentleſſneſs of his countrymen, he followed Choiſeul to the place of execution; and whilſt they were preparing to fire the gun, he runs to the unfortunate victim of their barbarity, and, clinging his arms round him, "Fire away," ſays he to the gunner; "ſince I could not ſave the life of my benefactor, I ſhall enjoy at leaſt the ſad comfort of periſhing with him." The Dey, ſeized with a kind of awful admiration, ordered the priſoner to be immediately releaſed.

BON MOT of Mr QUIN. [26. 546.]

A Lady of quality ſaid one day to Mr Quin,—Pray, Mr Quin, do you ever make love? No, my Lady, replied he, I always buy it ready made!

AMERICA. [614.]

"*Philadelphia, Oct.* 14. — "In Congreſs, Oct. 10. Whereas there is every reaſon to expect, that our unnatural enemies, deſpairing of being ever able to ſubdue and enſlave us by open force, or perſuade us to break through the ſolemn treaties we have entered into with our great and good ally his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and return to the dependence of Great Britain, will, as the laſt effort, ravage, burn, and deſtroy every city and town on this continent they can come at, [608.]

Reſolved, That it be recommended to ſuch inhabitants of theſe States as live in places expoſed to the ravages of the enemy, immediately to build huts, at leaſt thirty miles diſtant from their preſent habitations, there to convey their women, children, and others not capable of bearing arms, and themſelves in caſe of neceſſity, together with their furniture, wares, and merchandiſes of every ſort; alſo, that they ſend off all their cattle; being meaſures they cannot think hardſhips in ſuch times of public calamity, when ſo many of their gallant countrymen are daily expoſed to the hardſhips of the field, fighting in defence of their rights and liberties.

Reſolved, That immediately when the enemy begin to burn or deſtroy any town, it be recommended to the good people of theſe States, to ſet fire to, ravage, burn, and deſtroy the houſes and properties of all Tories, and enemies to the freedom and independence of America, and ſecure the perſons of ſuch, ſo as to prevent them from aſſiſting the enemy; always taking care not to treat them or their families with any wanton cruelties, as we do not wiſh, in this particular, to copy after our enemies, or their German, negro, and copper-coloured allies.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

Rivington's Royal Gazette, Nov. 18.

The following paper is reprinted in New York by authority, with the remarks ſubjoined to it.

"By the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

MANIFESTO.

THESE United States, having been driven to hoſtilities by the oppreſſive and tyrannous meaſures of Great Britain, having

ving been compelled to commit the eſſential rights of man to the deciſion of arms, and having been at length forced to ſhake off a yoke which had grown too burdenſome to bear, they declared themſelves Free and Independent. [38. 433.]

Confiding in the juſtice of their cauſe, confiding in Him who diſpoſes of human events, altho' weak and unprovided, they ſet the power of their enemies at defiance.

In this confidence they have continued, through the various fortune of three bloody campaigns, unawed by the power, unſubdued by the barbarity of their foes. Their virtuous citizens have borne, without repining, the loſs of many things which made life deſireable. Their brave troops have patiently endured the hardſhips and dangers of a ſituation fruitful in both beyond example.

The Congreſs, conſidering themſelves bound to love their enemies, as children of that Being who is equally the Father of all, and deſirous, ſince they could not prevent, at leaſt to alleviate the calamities of war, have ſtudied to ſpare thoſe who were in arms againſt them, and to lighten the chains of captivity.

The conduct of thoſe ſerving under the King of Great Britain hath, with ſome few exceptions, been diametrically oppoſite. They have laid waſte the open country, burned the defenceleſs villages, and butchered the citizens of America. Their priſons have been the ſlaughterhouſes of her ſoldiers, their ſhips of her ſeamen, and the ſevereſt injuries have been aggravated by the groſſeſt inſults.

Foiled in their vain attempt to ſubjugate the unconquerable ſpirit of Freedom, they have meanly aſſailed the repreſentatives of America with bribes, with deceit, and the ſervility of adulation. They have made a mock of Humanity, by the wanton deſtruction of men: They have made a mock of Religion, by impious appeals to God, whilſt in the violation of his ſacred commands: They have made a mock even of Reaſon itſelf, by endeavouring to prove, that the liberty and happineſs of America could ſafely be entruſted to thoſe who have ſold their own, unawed by the ſenſe of virtue, or of ſhame.

Treated with the contempt which ſuch conduct deſerved, they have applied to individuals; They have ſolicited them to break the bond of allegiance, and imbrue their ſouls with the blackeſt of crimes. But fearing that none could be found through theſe United States equal to the wickedneſs of their purpoſe, to influence weak minds they have threatened more wide devaſtation. [608.]

While the ſhadow of hope remained, that our enemies could be taught by our example to reſpect thoſe laws which are held ſacred among civilized nations, and to comply with the dictates of a religion which they pretend in common with us to believe and revere, they have been left to the influence of that religion, and that example. But ſince their incorrigible diſpoſitions cannot be touched by kindneſs and compaſſion, it becomes our duty, by other means, to vindicate the rights of humanity.

We, therefore, the Congreſs of the United States of America, do ſolemnly declare, and proclaim, That if our enemies preſume to execute their threats, or perſiſt in their preſent career of barbarity, we will take ſuch exemplary vengeance as ſhall deter others from a like conduct. We appeal to that God who ſearcheth the hearts of men, for the rectitude of our intentions. And in his holy preſence we declare, that as we are not moved by any light and haſty ſuggeſtions of anger or revenge, ſo through every poſſible change of fortune we will adhere to this our determination.

Done in Congreſs, by unanimous conſent, the thirtieth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

REMARKS.

"So long as the Congreſs reſted their cauſe with the people on mere anonymous publications, it was not ſurpriſing to find the public amuſed with petulant ſallies, affected irony, half truths, downright falſehoods, declamation, and colourable pretences of every ſort.

Under the name of Congreſs, however, and in the formal aſpect of a ſtate-paper, more decency, and more regard to the diſcernment of mankind, might have been expected.

That mere ſilence may not be ſuppoſed an aſſent, the people of America are called upon to obſerve the following grounds, upon which, in the above paper, the bleſſings of peace are with-held by their leaders.

1. It is not true, that the meaſures of Great Britain towards her colonies have been tyrannous.

I

It is, on the contrary, well known, that no colonies were ever planted on ſo fair a ground of public generoſity and freedom; and that, conſequently, no colonies ever advanced with ſo rapid a progreſs in population and wealth.

2. It is not true, that the colonies were driven to hoſtilities by the oppreſſive meaſures of Great Britain. Hoſtilities aroſe, as is common, from ſlight, unguarded, accumulating, mutual provocations; overtures of conciliation, when coming from one ſide, were ſpurned by the angry paſſions which happened at the moment to poſſeſs the other. Such a quarrel cannot outlive the return of reaſon, if ever thoſe returns ſhall come at the ſame time to both the parties.

3. It is not true, that the leaders of the preſent rebellion have ſtudied to alleviate the calamities of war, or lighten the chains of captivity. They have lightly and wantonly impriſoned,—they have ſtifled in dungeons,—they have robbed and murdered, with ſingular circumſtances of deriſion and inſult, perſons who differed from them in this conteſt.

4. It is not true, that the war in America has been conducted with cruelty on the part of his Majeſty's troops.

The people of America are called upon to judge of this allegation, by comparing the conduct of his Majeſty's troops with the following indiſputable laws of war:

"(1) Armies that occupy an enemy's country, may demand ſupplies, and raiſe contributions; and to enforce compliance, may employ military execution, lay waſte and deſtroy.

(2) If an enemy, in his own country, finding his advantage in protracting the war, decline action, it is lawful to lay waſte the country in his preſence, that he may be made to expoſe himſelf by endeavouring to cover it.

(3) When a party at war cannot otherwiſe be annoyed, or brought to reaſon, than by the diſtreſs of his country, it is lawful to diſtreſs it.

(4) When the inhabitants are themſelves principal parties in the war, as in the caſe of revolts and rebellions, they are then the principal objects of hoſtility, to whom coercion muſt be applied, in order to forward the end of the war."

The people of America will judge how far their country has been made to feel the rigour of theſe maxims.

Their towns have been occupied and left unhurt, and the country through which the army paſſed, though deſerted and damaged by the inhabitants, in order to deſtroy all means of accommodation or ſubſiſtence, has been ſpared by the troops.

5. It is not true, that the armies of Great Britain have been foiled in their attempts to ſubjugate North America; it was always propoſed to reclaim, not ſubjugate North America.

But the conteſt is not yet at an end, and it is too ſoon to proclaim the victory before it is decided.

6. It is not true, that the repreſentatives of America have been aſſailed with bribes, by any perſon authoriſed from Great Britain.

7. It is not true, that breach of allegiance, which the Congreſs has juſtly entitled the blackeſt of crimes, can be charged againſt the faithful ſubjects of the King in America. This crime has been deliberately committed by the authors of the preſent rebellion, with an equal breach of the allegiance that is due to the King, and of good faith that is due to their fellow-ſubjects.

8. It is not true, that perſons ſerving under the King of Great Britain have employed deceit or ſervility; that they have made a mock of Humanity, or of Religion, in their endeavours to reſtore the peace of the Britiſh empire; or that they have made a mock of Reaſon, by offering a participation of the liberties of Britain.

Such mockery of Humanity, Religion and Reaſon, is juſtly to be imputed to thoſe who, without being themſelves expoſed, urged their country into deſperate counſels; to thoſe who have broken their faith in the moſt ſolemn conventions entered into to ſave the effuſion of blood, as in thoſe of the Cedars [39. 86, 7.] and Saratoga [605.]; and who have ſet examples tending to deſtroy the confidence which induces men to ſpare the vanquiſhed, or to releaſe the captive.

The mockery of Religion is juſtly imputed to thoſe who have concealed from their conſtituents the conciliatory offers that were made to them, took God to witneſs that they had no object beyond the redreſs of their grievances [37. 426.], and now again appeal to God for the truth of falſe aſſertions, upon which they ground their refuſal of peace to their country.

9. It is not true, that perſons ſerving under

under the King of Great Britain have threatened devaſtations. They thought it their duty to mention the conſequences to which the obſtinacy of this rebellion, and the odious combination of Britiſh ſubjects with the ancient enemies of Britain, may unhappily lead.

Such, however, are the falſe and illiberal grounds on which the American Congreſs have ſpurned the fulleſt and faireſt advances to peace on the part of Great Britain.

But as the effects of miſrepreſentation and clamour cannot be permanent, the friends of Great Britain may be aſſured, that ſhe will ſupport her claims to a right of union, and a reſumption of the common cauſe with North America, upon ſuch a liberal footing as may render it (what it formerly was) a common ſtrength and advantage to both."

A CHALLENGE, and the ANSWER.

"To the Earl of CARLISLE.

My LORD,

I did not imagine, my Lord, that I ſhould have had any tranſactions but with your generals, and expected not the honour of ſeeing them but at the head of the armies which they reſpectively command. Your letter of Aug. 26. to the Congreſs of the United States, and the terms of inſult reſpecting my country, to which you have ſigned your name [537.], is the ſole cauſe of my having any thing now to ſettle with your Lordſhip. I deign not to refute the aſperſion, my Lord, but I deſire to puniſh it. It is from you, as chief of the commiſſion, that I demand a reparation as public as hath been the offence, and which muſt give the *lie* to the expreſſion you have uſed. I ſhould not have delayed this demand ſo long, if your letter had reached me ſooner. My occaſions call me from hence for a few days; but, on my return, I hope to find your anſwer. M. Gimot, a French officer, will ſettle on my part the time and place of our meeting, to ſuit your Lordſhip's conveniency. I doubt not, but that, for the honour of his compatriot, Gen. Clinton will attend you to the field.

As to me, my Lord, it is indifferent who attends you, provided that, to the glory of being a Frenchman, I join that of proving to a gentleman of your country, that no one dares to inſult mine with impunity. LA FAYETTE."

"To the Marquis de la FAYETTE.

SIR,

I have received your letter tranſmitted to me from M. Gimot; and I confeſs I find it difficult to return a ſerious anſwer to its contents. The only one that can be expected from me as the King's commiſſioner, and which you ought to have known, is, that I do, and ever ſhall conſider myſelf ſolely reſponſible to my country and king, and not to any individual, for my public conduct and language. As for any opinion or expreſſions contained in any publications iſſued under the commiſſion in which I have the honour to be named, unleſs they are retracted in public, you may be aſſured I ſhall never, in any change of ſituation, be diſpoſed to give an account of them, much leſs recall them, in private.

The injury alluded to in the correſpondence of the King's Commiſſioners to the Congreſs, I muſt remind you, is not of a private nature; and I conceive all national diſputes will be beſt decided by the meeting of Admiral Byron and Count d'Eſtaign. CARLISLE.

New York, Oct. 11. 1778."

Rivington's Royal Gazette, Nov. 25.

"Mr Rivington, New York, Nov. 20.

Early in the laſt month their Excellencies his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, having been pleaſed to frame a Manifeſto addreſſed to the Continental Congreſs [607.], and to requeſt that the Admiral would provide ſmall veſſels, bearing flags of truce, and commanded by naval officers, in order to carry the ſaid Manifeſto to the different colonies; ſmall veſſels were provided accordingly, and ſent. The officers ſent to New London and Eliſabethtown were received with their diſpatches, and diſmiſſed in a decent manner; but the Hotham ſloop, commanded by Lieut. Hele of the Preſton, being ſent with the diſpatches addreſſed to the General Congreſs, and other aſſemblies at Philadelphia, was unfortunately wrecked on her paſſage up the Delaware; and after being three days on the wreck (during which time two of the crew periſhed), Lieut. Hele, and thoſe who eſcaped with life, were confined by order of Congreſs in a miſerable dungeon at Philadelphia. The Admiral being informed thereof, commanded me, as Commiſſary of Priſoners, to demand the releaſe of Lieut. Hele, &c.; which I did by the letter, N° 1. herewith ſent you. Fourteen days elapſed, when I received a letter from the American commiſſary, Beatty, (where-

of

of the paper, N° 2. contains an extract), accompanied by two resolves of Congress, N° 3. and 4. whereon it is imagined those gentlemen with to justify their conduct respecting the imprisonment of the officer and crew of the Hotham sloop, bearing a flag of truce. On those resolves the Admiral has thought proper to write the letter N° 5. to Congress, leaving the world to judge the propriety of their conduct. I am, &c.

JAMES DICK, Commmissary for Naval Prisoners at New York.

[N° 1.] "Sir, *New York, Oct.* 27. Adm. Gambier having been informed, that a pilot of the name of *Welbank*, lately employed in the Hotham sloop, sent with a flag of truce to the Delaware, is now closely confined in a dungeon at Philadelphia, and intended to be immediately prosecuted to death, on the pretence of his being a deserter from the American service; I am commanded to demand, in the most peremptory manner, that the said pilot may be immediately released, and sent hither, together with Lieut. Hele, and the crew of the late Hotham sloop, whose imprisonment and detention is contrary to all faith and confidence, and in direct breach of the sacred regard held and maintained by all nations in respect to vessels bearing flags of truce. I am, &c. JAMES DICK.

Commissary Beatty.

[N° 2.] Extract of a letter from Mr John Beatty, Commissary General for the Rebel Prisoners, dated Nov. 14. to Mr James Dick, Commissary for Naval Prisoners at New York.

"Herewith I transmit you two resolves of Congress that passed the 9th of November, in consequence of your letter to me of the 29th ult. previously acquainting you I had referred to that body for answer: as it alludes to a former resolve of the 16th of October, I thought proper to indorse this also: both which you will be kind enough to lay before Admiral Gambier, acquainting of him, that this is the whole of the answer I am erected to give him."

[N° 3.] Resolve of Congress relative to seditious papers.

"In Congress, 16th October. Whereas Congress, on the 22d day of April 1778, did resolve, That any man, or body of men, who should presume to [illegible] or partial exemption

or agreement with commissioners under the crown of Great Britain, or any of them, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies to the United States [247.]; and whereas Congress have received intelligence, that the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain are about to send, under the sanction of a flag, certain seditious papers under the name and title of Manifestoes, to be distributed throughout these United States, with a view to stir up dissensions, animosities, and rebellion, among the good people of these States; and whereas such practices are contrary to the law of nations, and utterly subversive of the confidence necessary for those means which have been invented among civilized nations to alleviate the horrors of war, and therefore the agents employed to distribute the said papers are not entitled to protection from a flag, while engaged in the prosecution of such nefarious purposes,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of these United States, to take up, and secure in safe and close custody, all and any person or persons, who, under the sanction of flags or otherwise, may be concerned or engaged in the purposes aforesaid: and farther, That the papers aforesaid be printed in the several gazettes, more fully to convince the good people of these States of the insidious designs of the said Commissioners."

[N° 4.] Resolve of Congress relative to the detention of Adm. Gambier's Pilot, Lieutenant, &c.

"In Congress, Nov. 9. 1778.

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the 30th of October of Commissary Beatty, and the papers inclosed, brought in a report; whereupon,

Ordered, That Commissary Beatty be furnished with a copy of the resolutions of Congress on the subject of seditious papers circulated under the colour of flags; and informed, that in the opinion of Congress there was good reason for confining the Pilot, Lieutenant, and crew, of the vessel mentioned in his letter; that if any objections are made to it on the part of the enemy, they must be discussed and settled on national grounds; and therefore that the peremptory requisition of Adm. Gambier will not be complied with."

C. THOMSON.

[N° 5.] His Excellency Henry Laurens, Eſq; and others, the Members of the Congreſs, Philadelphia.

Ardent, off New York, Nov. 15. 1778.

" Gentlemen,

When I made a requiſition for the immediate releaſe of an officer belonging to the King my maſter, ſhipwrecked in carrying a flag of truce, an act ſacred, not only among all civilized nations, but held inviolable even among ſavages, it was no more peremptory than the ſingular conduct of your officer demanded, who under ſuch circumſtances (unauthoriſed, I was ſure, by any liberal ſet of men, whatever my ſentiments may be on other parts of their conduct) could dare to put an officer and his crew into a common priſon.

1ſt, It was an undue advantage taken of the calamity of a wreck, and that wreck a flag of truce.

2diy, The reſolution on which the Congreſs now wiſh to juſtify themſelves, is ſubſequent in date to the fact of which they complain.

3dly, The Manifeſto in queſtion was addreſſed in the firſt inſtance to the Congreſs themſelves, and could not poſſibly be ſeditious.

This procedure being againſt the univerſal law of nations, and repugnant to the common dictates of reaſon and humanity, I rely on the moſt ample redreſs from the Congreſs, in compaſſionate conſideration of thoſe innocent individuals who muſt ſuffer from retaliation.—— I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JAMES GAMBIER."

The American Gazette of Sept. 24. obſerves, that upwards of 2000 loyal refugees had agreed to petition the Peace-Commiſſioners, to permit them to embody themſelves, and march out of the lines, to co-operate in haraſſing the rebels, and relieving thouſands of their ſuffering friends.— The petition follows; but we have not learned what anſwer was given.

" To their Excellencies His Majeſty's Commiſſioners, &c. &c.

The Petition of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the Loyal Refugees from the different provinces of North America, now reſiding in the city of New York, and the poſts thereon depending,

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT your petitioners, actuated by ſentiments of loyalty to their king, and loyalty to their country, are ready and willing to take up arms for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent unnatural rebellion, and without delay to embody themſelves, under officers to be ſelected from amongſt your petitioners, with the approbation, and ſubject to the direction of a civil governor to be appointed by your Excellencies; and will chearfully riſk their lives for the re-eſtabliſhment of order and good government, under that conſtitution from which they heretofore derived every temporal bleſſing.

That if this propoſal ſhould meet with your Excellencies approbation, and that his Excellency the commander in chief will furniſh them with arms and ammunition ſufficient for the purpoſe, they will immediately go out of the lines, and, without any further expence to his Majeſty than what the occaſional ſupplies of arms and ammunition may require, do every thing in their power to bring the country under ſubjection to legal government; being fully aſſured of the aſſiſtance of many other ſuffering and perſecuted loyaliſts, who are ready and anxious to join them from every quarter.

That your petitioners, in thus tendering their lives and fortunes to promote his Majeſty's ſervice, and reſtore the peace of this country on the firmeſt baſis, repoſe the fulleſt confidence in the commander in chief, that he will protect them to the utmoſt of his power againſt the rebels aſſembled under Mr Waſhington; and that, in every emergency, the garriſon of New York will always afford them a ſure aſylum. Upon receiving theſe aſſurances from your Excellencies, your petitioners will be ready to join as one man in ſuppreſſing the rebellion; and as they have been able hitherto to reſiſt all the terrors of perſecution, they truſt, not one of them will be found to ſhrink back from his duty in the hour of trial, or diſgrace the cauſe in which they have now ſo ſolemnly engaged.

That your petitioners do not mean, by this offer of their ſervices, to confine your Excellencies attention to their own peculiar circumſtances; they rather wiſh to be conſidered as repreſenting the caſe of thouſands, and tens of thouſands, of their loyal countrymen, who are now groaning under every ſpecies of tyranny and oppreſſion, without any other poſſible means of making their ſentiments known.

And

And we hope your Excellencies will not reſt your judgement on the probability of our ſucceeding, from the preſent number of your petitioners. Every project muſt have a beginning; and it is not within the compaſs of human foreſight to determine the limits of an expedition that muſt gain ſtrength from every movement. This we can with confidence aſſert, that no ſcheme can be deviſed more flattering to the hopes and prejudices of the people in general, or more formidable to thoſe in actual rebellion; nor ſhall we be thought too ſanguine in our opinion, when it is known by what ſlender threads the uſurpation of Congreſs is ſupported. There are inſtances within our own knowledge, where ſix or eight committee-men, armed with all the civil and military powers of uſurped government, keep whole counties in awe; and by the dread of puniſhment alone, enforce the arbitrary edicts of the Congreſs. Many of theſe perſons will diſappear immediately upon our quitting the lines: and even thoſe who are now dignified with the titles of governors and counſellors, will flee to the uttermoſt parts of the earth, rather than fall into the hands of thoſe whom they have plundered, baniſhed, and treated with every indignity.

That as your Excellencies muſt be ſenſible how neceſſary it will be to give the previous aſſurances requeſted by your petitioners, in the plaineſt terms, we hope there will not be room left for a doubt with reſpect to the proſecution of the war on the part of Great Britain, and the ſupport of this garriſon through every event.

And as the ſucceſs of our undertaking will greatly depend on the firſt appointment of a governor, whoſe ſpirit and activity are equal to the moſt difficult enterpriſe, we truſt your Excellencies will make choice of a perſon, who, like ourſelves, has experienced the rigours of perſecution, who feels what we have loſt by this rebellion, and is determined to ſtand or fall by the true intereſts of this country."

The following notice appeared in the New-York gazette of Nov. 21. "To all Gentlemen Refugees, and others, who are inclined to ſettle on any of his Majeſty's Bahama iſlands, his Excellency Brig.-Gen. Browne purpoſing to ſail immediately for his government, with a number of troops, as well for the protection of thoſe iſlands, as for the ſafety of its loyal inhabitants, will give every encouragement in his power to thoſe who are deſirous to retire thither during the rebellion. The ſalubrity of the climate of theſe iſlands, with the great advantages to be reaped in time of war, are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to ſay more on the ſubject: only, as a farther encouragement, his Excellency the Commander in Chief will order the neceſſary proviſions for their voyage upon proper application. Land will be granted to thoſe who apply for it."

"*New York, Nov.* 25. At a late meeting of the merchants of this city, it was repreſented, that the inhabitants were particularly deſirous of expreſſing the high ſenſe they entertained of the merit of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, and to explain their ſentiments on the very important ſituation of affairs. For this purpoſe a numerous and reſpectable body of people were convened at Hick's tavern on Friday, the 20th inſtant; who choſe a committee, compoſed of twenty three gentlemen from the different provinces, to form and prepare an addreſs; who accordingly framed the following addreſs, which was preſented to the inhabitants on the following evening, and received their unanimous approbation. It was afterwards preſented by the committee to their Excellencies, who received them in the moſt polite manner."

"To their Excellencies the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, and William Eden, Eſq; his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, &c. &c. &c.

The Addreſs of the inhabitants of the city of New York, and its dependencies, and other his Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, late inhabitants of the revolted colonies.

May it pleaſe your Excellencies,

THE departure of the Earl of Carliſle and William Eden, Eſq; depriving us for the preſent of any further benefit that might ariſe from the extenſive powers of the commiſſion with which you have been honoured, we beg leave to return to your Excellencies our unfeigned thanks for the care and attention which you have always manifeſted, in granting us every indulgence and relief conſiſtent with his Majeſty's ſervice, convinced that prudence and wiſdom have equally dictated what you have granted and what deferred.

We only acquit ourſelves of a common

act of juſtice, in acknowledging, that we have beheld with admiration, that liberality of ſentiment, that unexampled generoſity which has diſtinguiſhed all your negotiations; and although the overtures propoſed by your Excellencies for reclaiming the revolting colonies have not produced the effects which might have been expected, we reſt aſſured, that your repreſentation will enable Parliament to adopt ſuch meaſures as may effectually ſuppreſs the rebellion. And we wiſh to impreſs on your minds our anxious deſire of being reſtored to the bleſſings of civil government: which, ſo far from impeding military operations, will, in our opinion, rather facilitate and promote them: and as it cannot be the intention of government to continue us in our preſent ſituation, we think that the ſooner the civil eſtabliſhment ſhall take place, the further its influence will extend, and the better will it be prepared to receive under its protection all who are weary of that ſanguinary ſyſtem, under which ſo many of our virtuous countrymen have ſuffered the loſs of liberty, property, and life.

Your Excellencies having been witneſſes of the neceſſity there is for a free intercourſe between Great Britain and the ſeveral garriſons that now are, or may hereafter be eſtabliſhed on this continent, we truſt you will recommend a law to be paſſed for giving permanence and ſecurity to ſuch an intercourſe, under ſuch regulations as may be thought neceſſary for promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, and the ſafe and happineſs of thoſe loyal ſubjects who are immediately under his Majeſty's protection.

We flatter ourſelves, that, at the ſame time your Excellencies repreſent the hardened obſtinacy of the leaders of this rebellion, his Majeſty may know, that he has many faithful and loyal ſubjects, as well diſperſed throughout the colonies, as within theſe lines, who would chearfully lay down life, and every human enjoyment, to reſtore to their country that free and happy form of government, under which they have lived, and which it is their ambition to hand down unimpaired to lateſt ages. The knowledge you have acquired by your reſidence in America, of the true ſtate of the colonies, will enable you to give the beſt information to his Majeſty and Parliament on this head. And we cannot help ſuggeſting to your Excellencies, as a matter of the greateſt moment, the neceſſity there appears for giving every kind of aid and encouragement to the friends of government on this continent; and we may venture, without preſumption, to aſſert, that if the ſame pains had been taken for their ſupport and encouragement, which have been employed to reclaim the rebellious, the conteſt ere this day had ceaſed to exiſt. There are thouſands in every colony on this continent waiting, with anxious ſolicitude, for an opportunity of teſtifying their affection to the conſtitution of G. Britain; it will therefore be her intereſt to cheriſh this happy diſpoſition, and call it forth into action; and we truſt the wiſdom of Parliament will improve the occaſion.

We ſhould be wanting in our duty to our fellow-ſubjects in G. Britain, did we not ſuggeſt this expedient, by a free and open communication of our ſentiments; and we wiſh to do it in a manner which will give no offence: it is the leſſon of experience, which we would impreſs on the minds of our fellow-ſubjects, in oppoſition to thoſe who baſely aſſert, that his Majeſty has few real friends in America. Our own feelings contradict the poſition, and reprobate its authors. Even while we ſpeak, thouſands are languiſhing in loathſome priſons for their attachment to that conſtitution, while others meet death without repining, and glory in their fall. The hiſtory of paſt ages ſcarcely furniſhes ſuch inſtances of virtue and magnanimity; and we cannot but think, the wiſdom of Parliament will effect ſome expedient to ſtop this wanton effuſion of human blood.

We truſt, that as the ambitious deſigns of the leaders of this rebellion are now become manifeſt, they will no longer receive that countenance and ſupport they have hitherto experienced, but that their conduct will appear to all the world preſumptuous and without a parallel. The unnatural alliance they have formed with the court of France, which has ever been at enmity with G. Britain, muſt infallibly unite the whole empire in one common effort to render abortive a confederacy that threatens ruin to the civil and religious liberty of mankind. We ſhould have been happy if the ſtate of public affairs had rendered it expedient for all his Majeſty's Commiſſioners to have remained longer among us, and we cannot help regretting the departure of Lord Carliſle and Mr Eden, while we ſincerely wiſh them

them a ſafe and happy paſſage, and to your Excellencies the full enjoyment of thoſe bleſſings which you have in vain endeavoured to confer upon others.

Signed by order, and in behalf, of a numerous and reſpectable body of the inhabitants of his Majeſty's Colonies,

DAVID MATTHEWS, Preſident."

To which their Excellencies were pleaſed to return the following anſwer; which was read by Lord Carliſle, and delivered to the Preſident.

"Gentlemen,

IT gives us ſatisfaction to find, that our efforts in the execution of his Majeſty's commiſſion, have in any reſpect been beneficial to you, or appear to merit your approbation.

As we believe that the great objects of the war are the re-eſtabliſhment of the civil conſtitution, and the preſervation of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in theſe colonies, we cannot doubt that the King and Parliament will purſue ſuch meaſures as are moſt likely in the ſpeedieſt manner to obtain theſe important ends.

We ſhall be happy, if the obſervations we have made, or the reports which you authoriſe us to make, reſpecting the number, loyalty, and zeal, of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects on this continent, can in any degree haſten to promote the completion of a purpoſe ſo intereſting to every part of his Majeſty's dominions.

As we flatter ourſelves what we have done in the execution of his Majeſty's commiſſion, may not be altogether fruitleſs; ſo we hope that the ſeparation which you are pleaſed to regret, will rather forward than impede the progreſs of meaſures in which we have ſo far endeavoured to fill up the part allotted to us."

In the London Gazette of Dec. 29. there are copies of two proclamations iſſued by the Peace-Commiſſioners, in New York. By the firſt, dated Sept. 26. — on a narrative, That they are impowered to ſuſpend the operation of the act 16° Geo. III. *for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with certain colonies, &c.* [38. 1.] and alſo the operation of any acts paſſed ſince Feb. 10. 1763 which relate to any of the ſaid colonies; and that though the diſorders which ſtill continue in part of the province of New York, and the hoſtilities which ſtill ſubſiſt between his Majeſty's ſubjects of that port and thoſe of the neighbouring provinces, for the preſent prevent their framing and inſtituting a commercial plan on thoſe liberal principles on which G. Britain wiſhes to reunite with the American colonies, the Commiſſioners are nevertheleſs deſirous, until ſuch a plan can be eſtabliſhed on a large and permanent baſis, to give all immediate relief and ſecurity to the trade carried on by his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects at the port of New York, — their Excellencies ſuſpend, from the date of the proclamation, ſo much of the ſaid act 16° Geo. III. as prevents the exportation of goods formerly allowed to be ſhipped from the port of New York to G. Britain, Ireland, Newfoundland, Quebec, Rhode iſland, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and the Britiſh Weſt Indies, ſtores and proviſions and naval and military ſtores excepted. —— And after a recital of part of the act 17° Geo. III. *to authoriſe the carrying of the captures therein mentioned into any part of his Majeſty's dominions in North America, and for aſcertaining the value of ſuch part of ſhips and goods as belong to the captors* [39. 327.], and of the powers granted to them in purſuance of that act, their Excellencies give full licence and warrant to the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of war, and to all others legally and properly authoriſed to make the captures deſcribed in the above-mentioned act, to ſend all ſuch captures to the ports of New York, and Newport in Rhode iſland; declaring, that ſuch captures, after condemnation, may be exported to and landed in G. Britain, or any other of his Majeſty's dominions, upon payment of the ſame duties, and ſubject to the ſame reſtrictions in all other reſpects, as the ſame now are ſubject to by the ſaid recited act. — This proclamation to continue in force for three kalendar months from its date.

By the ſecond proclamation, dated Nov. 18. — on a narrative, That the merchants and traders of New York, by a petition, dated Nov. 14. had repreſented to their Excellencies, that the great benefits which had accrued, as well to the port of New York as to the Britiſh trade in general, from the aforementioned proclamation of Sept. 26. might become ſtill more extenſive, if the term of its being in force ſhould be prolonged, — their Excellencies continue the proclamation of Sept. 26. in force till the firſt day of June next. —— And whereas they are ſatisfied, as well by the repreſentation of the merchants and traders of New York, as by their

their own obſervation and inquiries, that the delays, difficulties, and uncertainties, attending the importation to New York and to Rhode iſland, from diſtant ports, of ſundry neceſſary articles of ſtores and proviſions, ariſe, in ſome degree, from certain reſtraints preſcribed in the ſaid prohibitory act, and furniſh pretences to monopolizers, not only to raiſe the prices, but to impede the fair circulation of ſuch ſtores and proviſions, and thereby to diſtreſs the inhabitants, — their Excellencies therefore ſuſpend ſo much of the ſaid prohibitory act, 16 Geo. III. as directs the importation of ſtores and proviſions from the different ports of his Majeſty's dominions, to the ports of New York and Newport in Rhode iſland, for his Majeſty's uſe, and for the uſe of the inhabitants of the ſaid places, to be by licences in writing in the manner deſcribed in the ſaid act. In conſequence of this ſuſpenſion, all veſſels carrying ſuch ſtores and proviſions as might have been imported into the port of New York and Newport in Rhode iſland by the aforeſaid licences, and having obtained legal clearances, may proceed to the ports of New York and Newport in Rhode iſland, and there deliver their cargoes, as if the ſaid prohibitory act had not been made, ſubject only to the temporary regulations of the ſaid ports. — This ſuſpenſion to be in force till the firſt day of June next.

On the 11th of November, John Roberts and Abraham Carliſle, two Quakers, were executed at Philadelphia for high treaſon. — The ſpeech of the chief juſtice to the former, at pronouncing ſentence, is publiſhed, viz.

"John Roberts, You have been indicted, and, after a very long, a very fair and impartial trial, been convicted of high treaſon. You have had all the indulgence and advantage that the law would allow you. You have had a copy of your indictment, and of the pannel of the jury, a ſufficient time for your defence and challenge.

The jury who have found you guilty were ſuch as may be juſtly ſaid that you yourſelf approved of: for, though the law gives you a liberty to challenge thirty-five, you have challenged but thirty-three; ſo you allowed the reſt to be an indifferent jury to paſs between the State and you, upon your life and death. Your counſel have moved for a new trial; and the court have diſallowed that motion, being fully ſatisfied you have been convicted upon legal and clear evidence. Their next ſtep is to proceed to judgement; and ſorry I am that it falls to my lot to pronounce the dreadful ſentence: but I muſt diſcharge my duty to my country.

Treaſon is a crime of the moſt dangerous and fatal conſequence to ſociety: it is of the moſt malignant nature: it is of a crimſon colour, and of a ſcarlet dye. Maliciouſly to deprive one man of his life, merits the puniſhment of death; and blood for blood is a juſt reſtitution. What puniſhment then muſt he deſerve, who joins the enemies of his country, and endeavours the total deſtruction of the lives, liberties, and property, of all his fellow-citizens; who wilfully aids and aſſiſts in ſo impious a cauſe; a cauſe which has been complicated with the horrid and crying ſin of murdering thouſands who were not only innocent, but meritorious; and aggravated by burning ſome of them alive, and ſtarving others to death. It is in vain to plead, that you have not perſonally acted in this wicked buſineſs; for all who countenance and aſſiſt are partakers in the guilt.

Your junction gave encouragement to the invaders of your country. Your example occaſioned the defection of others, and you exerted yourſelf in forwarding their arbitrary deſigns.

It is in vain to plead, that you fled to the enemy for protection againſt ſome of your neighbours, who threatened your life, becauſe they thought you a Tory; for you might have applied for, and obtained, protection from the civil magiſtrate, or from the army of your own country. It is in vain to plead, that you intended to relieve ſome friends who were ordered under a guard to Virginia; for government was then doing a neceſſary and uſeful act in like caſes for its preſervation; the reſtraining men, whoſe going at large was thought dangerous to the community, and putting them for a time under a gentle confinement. Your offering to put yourſelf at the head of a troop of horſe of the enemy, and to effect this reſcue at the riſk of your life, was a ſtrange piece of conduct, in one who pretended that he was conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms in any caſe. Alas! happy had it been for you, had you fallen under the like indulgent reſtraint, and been alſo ſent to Virginia.

It is true, and I mention it with pleaſure, that your intereſt with the commander

mander in chief of the Britiſh army was frequently employed in acts of humanity, charity, and benevolence. This muſt afford you ſome comfort, and your friends ſome conſolation. But a good general would have done the ſame thing to a vanquiſhed enemy: and they can by no means compenſate for treaſon.

You will probably have but a ſhort time to live: before you launch into eternity, it behoves you to improve the time that may be allowed you in this world: it behoves you moſt ſeriouſly to reflect upon your paſt conduct; to repent of your evil deeds; to be inceſſant in prayer to the great and merciful God, to forgive your manifold tranſgreſſions and ſins; to teach you to rely upon the merits and paſſion of a dear Redeemer, and thereby to avoid thoſe regions of ſorrow, thoſe doleful ſhades, where peace and reſt can never dwell, where even hope cannot enter. It behoves you to ſeek the converſation of pious and good men; to be importunate at the throne of grace, and to learn the way that leadeth to happineſs. May you, reflecting upon theſe great things, and purſuing the will of the great Father of light and life, be received into the company and ſociety of angels and archangels, and the ſpirits of juſt men made perfect; and may you be qualified to enter into the joys of heaven, joys unſpeakable and full of glory.

The legiſlature of this commonwealth, agreeably to the lenity evinced by all their laws, have thought proper to direct, that perſons guilty of high treaſon ſhould be dealt with and proceeded againſt as in other capital caſes; and therefore the ſolemn judgement in treaſon heretofore preſcribed by the laws of Pennſylvania is now done away.

The judgement of the court therefore is, "You ſhall be taken back to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until dead."

May God be merciful to your ſoul."

A letter, dated, New York, Nov. 22. ſays, "In our laſt I adviſed thee of the execution of our friends, John Roberts, and Abraham Carliſle, at Philadelphia.—Their corpſes were taken from the gallows by their relations, and buried in their friends burying-ground; Abraham Carliſle in Philadelphia, attended, it is ſaid, by a thouſand of his friends and others, deeply affected with the unhappy event. John Roberts was taken home to be buried amongſt his relations.—The army, and refugees, ſeem much agitated at this imprudent act of the new government of Pennſylvania, and people in general greatly lament the loſs of thoſe valuable men; men highly eſteemed among all ranks of people, except the canting Independents now in power. I do not find that any thing was proved againſt them, except that Roberts had diſcovered to Gen Howe, on his march to Philadelphia, a place where the river Schulkil was fordable; and that Carliſle had accepted from Gen. Howe the office of one of the examiners of the paſſports eſtabliſhed to keep ſpies out of the city of Philadelphia. It is pretended they were convicted of carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the enemies of the United States of America. But patriots there, as well as patriots here, are ſo fertile of means to clothe their malignity to the parent-ſtate in a comely habit, as to deſerve no credit but upon the cleareſt evidence of facts. I am informed, that Roberts has left a wife and ten children, to bewail his untimely end. — Though the blood of theſe worthy men ſhould not prove the ſeed of a church, I truſt, and believe, it will prove the means of rooting out, and deſtroying, that plant of ſedition, called, by miſnomer, *Liberty-tree*, whoſe baneful influence menaces with deſtruction the religious and civil rights of all the colonies."

We now ſee, that the abjuration-oath impoſed by the State of South Carolina [39. 361.], was copied from an oath impoſed by the congreſs a few months after their declaration of independency, viz.

"In Congreſs, Oct. 21. 1776.

Congreſs took into conſideration the form of the oath to be taken by the officers in the ſervice of the Continent, which was agreed to as follows.

"I — — do acknowledge the Thirteen United States of America, namely, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, independent, and ſovereign ſtates; and declare, that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great Britain; and I renounce, refuſe, and abjure, any allegiance or obedience to him: and I do ſwear, that I will, to the

the utmoſt of my power, ſupport, maintain, and defend the ſaid United States, againſt the ſaid King George the Third, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, and his and their abettors, aſſiſtants, and adherents, and will ſerve the ſaid United States in the office of ——, which I now hold, and in any other office which I may hereafter hold by their appointment or under their authority, with fidelity and honour, and according to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding. So help me God." [28. 282.]

Reſolved, That every officer who holds or ſhall hereafter hold a commiſſion or office from Congreſs, ſhall ſubſcribe the above declaration, and take the foregoing oath."

Extract from the trial of Gen. Lee.

" Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling, Preſident; Brig.-Gen^{s} Smallwood, Poor, Woodford, and Huntington; Col^{s} Irvine, Shepherd, Swift, Wigglesworth, Angel, Clarke, Williams, Febiger, Members; John Lawrence, Judge-Advocate.

Brunſwick, July 4. 1778.

THE Judge-Advocate produces the General's orders (Waſhington) for the court to ſit. The Preſident, Members, and Judge-Advocate, being ſworn, the Judge-Advocate proſecuting in the name of the United States of America, the court proceed to the trial of Maj.-Gen. Lee; who appears before the court; and the following charges are exhibited againſt him: Firſt, for diſobedience of orders, in not attacking the enemy on the 28th of June, agreeable to repeated inſtructions [486.]; Secondly, for miſbehaviour before the enemy on the ſame day, by making an unneceſſary, diſorderly, and ſhameful retreat; Thirdly, for diſreſpect to the commander in chief in two letters, dated the 1ſt of July and the 28th of June.

Maj.-Gen. Lee pleads, Not guilty.

[The letters on which the third charge is founded follow.]

" SIR, Camp, Engliſh-Town, July 1.

FROM the knowledge I have of your Excellency's character, I muſt conclude, that nothing but the miſinformation of ſome very ſtupid or miſrepreſentation of ſome very wicked perſon, could have occaſioned your making uſe of ſo very ſingular expreſſions as you did, on my coming up to the ground where you had taken poſt. They implied, that I was guilty either of diſobedience of orders, of want of conduct, or want of courage: your Excellency will therefore infinitely oblige me, by letting me know on which of theſe three articles you ground your charge, that I may prepare for my juſtification, which I have the happineſs to be confident I can do, to the Army, to the Congreſs, to America, and to the world in general. Your Excellency muſt give me leave to obſerve, that neither yourſelf, nor thoſe about your perſon, could, from your ſituation, be in the leaſt judges of the merits or demerits of our manœuvres; and, to ſpeak with a becoming pride, can aſſert, that to theſe manœuvres the ſucceſs of the day was entirely owing. I can boldly ſay, that had we remained on the firſt ground, or had we advanced, or had the retreat been conducted in a manner different from what it was, the whole army, and the intereſts of America, would have riſked being ſacrificed. I ever had (and I hope ever ſhall have) the greateſt reſpect and veneration for Gen. Waſhington; I think him endued with many great and good qualities; but, in this inſtance, I muſt pronounce, that he has been guilty of an act of cruel injuſtice towards a man who certainly has ſome pretenſions to the regard of every ſervant of this country; and, I think, Sir, I have a right to demand ſome reparation for the injury committed; and unleſs I can obtain it, I muſt, in juſtice to myſelf, when the campaign is cloſed, (which I believe will cloſe the war), retire from a ſervice, at the head of which is placed a man capable of offering ſuch injuries: but, at the ſame time, in juſtice to you, I muſt repeat, that I from my ſoul believe, that it was not a motion of your own breaſt, but inſtigated by ſome of thoſe dirty earwigs, who will for ever inſinuate themſelves near perſons in high office; for I am really convinced, that when Gen. Waſhington acts from himſelf, no man in his army will have reaſon to complain of injuſtice or indecorum.

I am, Sir, and hope I ever ſhall have reaſon to continue, your moſt ſincerely devoted humble ſervant,

CHARLES LEE.

His Excellency Gen. Waſhington."

" Head-quarters, Engliſh Town, June 28.

SIR,

I received your letter, (dated through miſtake the 1ſt of July), expreſſed, as I conceive,

conceive, in terms highly improper. I am not conſcious of having made uſe of any very ſingular expreſſions at the time of my meeting you, as you intimate. What I recollect to have ſaid, was dictated by duty, and warranted by the occaſion. As ſoon as circumſtances will permit, you ſhall have an opportunity, either of juſtifying yourſelf to the Army, to Congreſs, to America, and to the world in general; or of convincing them, that you were guilty of a breach of orders, and of miſbehaviour before the enemy on the 28th inſtant, in not attacking them as you had been directed, and in making an unneceſſary, diſorderly, and ſhameful retreat. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

General Lee."

"SIR, Camp, June 30.

SINCE I had the honour of addreſſing my letter by Col. Fitzgerald to your Excellency, I have reflected on both your ſituation and mine; and beg leave to obſerve, that it will be for our mutual convenience that a court of inquiry ſhould be immediately ordered: but I could wiſh it might be a court-martial; for if the affair is drawn into length, it may be difficult to collect the neceſſary evidences, and perhaps might bring on a paper-war betwixt the adherents to both parties, which may occaſion ſome diſagreeable feuds on the continent; for all are not my friends, nor all your admirers. I muſt intreat therefore, from your love of juſtice, that you will immediately exhibit your charge, and that, on the firſt halt, I may be brought to a trial; and am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES LEE.

His Excellency General Waſhington."

The court met by ſeveral adjournments till the 12th of Auguſt.

"The Court having conſidered the firſt charge againſt Maj.-Gen. Lee, the evidence, and his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of diſobedience of orders, in not attacking the enemy on the 28th of June, agreeable to repeated inſtructions; being a breach of the latter part of art. 5. ſec. 2. of the articles of war.

The Court having conſidered the ſecond charge againſt Maj.-Gen. Lee, the evidence, and his defence, are of opinion, he is guilty of miſbehaviour before the enemy on the 28th of June, by making an unneceſſary, and in ſome few inſtances a diſorderly retreat, being a breach of art. 13. ſec. 15. of the articles of war.

The Court having conſidered the third charge againſt Maj.-Gen. Lee, are of opinion, that he is guilty of diſreſpect to the commander in chief in two letters dated 1ſt July and 28th of June, being a breach of art. 2. ſec. 2. of the articles of war.

The Court do ſentence Major-General Lee to be ſuſpended from any command in the armies of the United States of North America for the term of twelve months.

STIRLING,
M. G. and Preſident."

We now proceed to accounts of military operations.

A letter from an American colonel, Alden, dated Cherry-valley, Sept. 18. runs thus. "Yeſterday the enemy burnt all the houſes and barns on the German-Flats, excepting the church and the fort on the north ſide, and the church and Herkemer's houſe on the ſouth ſide. Ninety-ſix fat oxen arrived the evening before the Flats were deſtroyed, bound to Fort Stanwix; theſe were carried off by the enemy. The Indians left the Flats immediately. Of the inhabitants, 3 white and 1 negro were killed; 63 dwelling-houſes, 57 barns, 3 griſt and 1 ſaw mills, burnt; 235 horſes, 229 horned cattle, 269 ſheep, carried off. I underſtand that the enemy were between 4 and 500."

Gen. Clinton, in a letter to Ld G. Germaine, dated Oct. 25. incloſes two reports from Capt. Patrick Ferguſon, of the 70th regiment; of which what follows are extracts.

"*Little-Egg harbour, Oct.* 10. The ſhips with the detachment ordered to this place arrived off the bar on the evening of the 5th inſtant; when Capt. Colins ſent in the galleys, but the ſhips could not enter before the 7th. Three privateers of ſix or eight guns, with an armed pilot-boat, had eſcaped out of the harbour before our arrival, in conſequence of advice received on the 2d from Mr Livingſton, warning them of our deſtination.—As it was from this evident that preparations had been making againſt us for ſeveral days, it was determined to allow no further time, but to puſh up with our gallies and ſmall craft, with what ſoldiers could be crowded into them, without waiting for the coming in of the ſhips. Accordingly, after a very difficult navigation of twen-

ty miles inland, we came oppoſite to Cheſnut neck, where there were ſeveral veſſels, and about a dozen of houſes, with ſtores for the reception of prize-goods, and accommodation for their privateers men.—The rebels had there erected a work with embraſures for ſix guns, on a level with the water, to rake the channel, and another upon a commanding eminence, with a platform for guns *en barbette*, in which however it afterwards appeared that they had not as yet placed artillery.—The banks of the river below the works being ſwampy, rendered it neceſſary for the boats with the troops to paſs within muſket-ſhot, in order to land beyond them; previous to which Capt. Colins advanced with the gallies to cover our landing, and as he came-to very cloſe to the works, and the guns of the gallies were remarkably well pointed, the fire from the rebels was effectually ſtifled; and, the detachment landing with eaſe, ſoon drove into the woods the ſkulking banditti that endeavoured to oppoſe it.—The ſeamen were employed all that evening, and the next day till noon, in deſtroying ten capital veſſels; and the ſoldiers in demoliſhing the village, which was the principal reſort of this neſt of pirates. Had we arrived by ſurpriſe, we meant to have puſhed forwards with celerity to the forks, within thirty-five miles of Philadelphia. But as the alarm had been ſpread through the country, and the militia there had been reinforced from Philadelphia by a detachment of foot, five field pieces, and a body of light horſe, our ſmall detachment could not pretend to enter twenty miles further into the country, to reach the ſtores and ſmall craft there; and the ſhallowneſs of the navigation rendered it impracticable for the gallies to co-operate with us; it was therefore determined to return without loſs of time, and endeavour to employ our force with effect elſewhere. But ſome of our veſſels having run aground, notwithſtanding the very great diligence and activity of Capt. Colins and the gentlemen of the navy, an opportunity offered, without interrupting our progreſs, to make two deſcents on the north ſide of the river, to penetrate ſome miles into the country, deſtroy three ſalt works, and raze to the ground the ſtores and ſtorements of a chairman of their committees, a captain of militia, and one or two other virulent rebels, who had ſhares in the prizes brought in here, and who had all been remarkably active in fomenting the rebellion, oppreſſing the people, and forcing them, againſt their inclination and better judgement, to aſſiſt in their crimes.—At the ſame time be aſſured, Sir, no manner of inſult or injury has been offered to the peaceable inhabitants, nor even to ſuch as, without taking a lead, have been made, from the tyranny or influence of their rulers, to forget their allegiance.

One ſoldier of the 5th was wounded through the leg at Cheſnut neck; but we have neither loſt a man by the enemy nor deſertion ſince we ſet out."

"*Little-Egg, Oct.* 15. Since my letter of the 10th inſtant, Capt. Collins has received a letter from Adm. Gambier, ſignifying, that the Admiral and you are both of opinion, that it is not ſafe for us to remain here, as the army is withdrawn from the Jerſeys, and ordering our immediate return; but as the wind ſtill detained us, and we had information by a captain and ſix men of Polaſki's legion, who had deſerted to us, that Mr Polaſki had cantoned his corps, conſiſting of three companies of foot, three troops of horſe, a detachment of artillery, and one braſs field-piece, within a mile of a bridge which appeared to me eaſy to ſeize, and from thence to cover our retreat; I prevailed upon Capt. Collins to enter into my deſign, and employ an idle day in an attempt that was to be made with ſafety, and with a probability of ſucceſs. Accordingly, at eleven laſt night, 250 men were embarked, and, after rowing ten miles, landed at four this morning within a mile of the defile; which we happily ſecured; and leaving 50 men for its defence, puſhed forward upon the infantry of this legion, cantoned in three different houſes, who are almoſt entirely cut to pieces. We numbered among their dead about 50, and ſeveral officers, among whom we learn are a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and an adjutant. It being a night attack, little quarter could of courſe be given; ſo that there are only five priſoners. As a rebel colonel, Proctor, was within two miles, with a corps of artillery, two braſs twelve-pounders, one three-pounder, and the militia of the country, I thought it hazardous with 200 men, without artillery or ſupport, to attempt any thing further, particularly after Adm. Gambier's letter.

—The

—The rebels attempted to haraſs us in our retreat, but with great modeſty; ſo that we returned at our leiſure, and re-embarked in ſecurity.—The captain who has come over to us, is a Frenchman named *Bromville*. He and the deſerters inform us, that Mr Polaſki has, in public orders, lately directed no quarter to be given; and it was therefore with particular ſatisfaction, that the detachment marched againſt a man capable of iſſuing an order ſo unworthy of a gentleman and a ſoldier.

Our loſs conſiſts of two men of the 5th, and one of the provincials miſſing, and two of the 5th ſlightly wounded: Enſ. Camp, of the 3d Jerſey volunteers has received a ſtab through his thigh.—We had an opportunity of deſtroying part of the baggage and equipage of Polaſki's legion, by burning their quarters; but as the houſes belonged to ſome inoffenſive Quakers, who I am afraid may have ſufficiently ſuffered already in the confuſion of a night's ſcramble, I know, Sir, that you will think with us, that the injury to be thereby done to the enemy would not have compenſated for the ſufferings of theſe innocent people."

Rear-Adm. Gambier, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated, Ardent, off New York, Dec. 20. incloſes two letters from Capt. Collins of the Zebra, whom he had ordered, with the Vigilante, Nautilus, ſome galleys, and ſmall armed veſſels, on the aforementioned expedition, dated Little-Egg harbour, Oct. 9. & 15. Capt. Collins gives an account of all the particulars above related, with ſome explanations; ſuch as, that the delay occaſioned by bad weather gave the enemy an opportunity to get four of their privateers out to ſea; that the ten veſſels found in harbour were moſtly Britiſh, among them the Venus of London, and others of conſiderable ſize, all of them ſcuttled and diſmantled, and ſome ſunk; that the Granby and Greenwich armed ſloops grounded in their paſſage; that the Greenwich was obliged to be left behind, covered by the Dependence galley for her protection; that Capt. Ferguſon's detachment, by a quick motion, got into the enemy's quarters almoſt undiſcovered; that the attack was made with the bayonet; and that the number killed was as above related. Capt. Collins adds beſides, that they had found at Cheſnut Neck a brig laden with lumber, the cargo of which he had put on board the tranſports, and ſet fire to the veſſel along with the others.—Such are the facts relative to this expedition faithfully extracted from the reports of the officers who commanded it, whoſe relations, differing only in manner and not in ſubſtance, would be tedious in the repetition.

Rear-Adm. Gambier, in a ſubſequent letter, of Oct. 25. mentions, that Vice-Adm. Byron, with his ſquadron, ſailed the 18th of that month, from Sandyhook for Boſton, in ſearch of Count d'Eſtaign's fleet; and that Com. Hotham, with the ſhips and tranſports under his command, would ſail the 26th, to join Rear-Adm. Barrington at the Leeward iſlands.

Eleven ſail of victuallers from New York, which arrived at Corke Nov. 28. and left New York Oct. 26. and the Hook Nov. 3. brought advice of four fifty-gun ſhips, with one ſhip of the line, and eighty ſail of tranſports, being ſailed thence, having on board the 4th, 5th, 15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 49th, and 55th regiments, beſides a large body of Heſſians, ſuppoſed for the Weſt Indies.

Accounts were received at London about the middle of December, that Col. Campbell, with the 71ſt, of two battalions, the Queen's rangers, and a detachment of rifflemen and loyal provincials, amounting in all to near 4000 men, had ſailed for the Carolinas; but with orders not to penetrate into the country, unleſs a concerted inſurrection in favour of the Britiſh government took place.—But, according to a letter from New York, of Nov. 16. Adm. Byron had been obliged to quit Boſton bay by heavy gales, and was then at Rhode iſland, with the principal part of his fleet; D'Eſtaign had left Boſton; and the ſailing of the fleet and tranſports under the command of Col. Campbell was ſtopped.—There are later accounts which ſay, that Col. Archibald Campbell ſailed a ſecond time on the 23d of November, with 3000 men, for Georgia; and that Col. Campbell of Strachur had ſailed with 2000 men for Penſacola.

"*New York, Nov.* 3. His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; arrived here laſt Sunday night from Connecticut, where he has been a priſoner more than two years. [38. 423. 594.]

A letter, dated, New York, Nov. 19. ſays, "So greatly is the continental currency depretiated, that the loweſt ex-

change is ten paper dollars for one of ſilver.

On the 15th of Auguſt the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinico, publiſhed a Letter from the King his maſter, dated, Verſailles, June 28. 1778, much the ſame with that of July 10. to the Admiral of France [384.], but, though prior in date, more extenſive. In this letter his Majeſty ſays, "I therefore authoriſe my ſhips to attack, and endeavour to take and deſtroy, all ſhips, frigates, and other veſſels they may meet with, belonging to the King of England, and alſo to ſeize and detain all Engliſh mercantile veſſels which they may encounter; and I likewiſe authoriſe my troops to attack, ſeize, and occupy, the poſſeſſions of his Britannic majeſty. I therefore write this letter to inform you, that it is my deſire, that you employ all the land and ſea forces under your direction, in attacking and ſeizing the poſſeſſions of the King of England, his ſhips, frigates, and other veſſels, alſo the merchant ſhips belonging to his ſubjects; and for that purpoſe you may exerciſe, and cauſe to be exerciſed, all manner of hoſtilities authoriſed by the laws of war."

The Marquis de Bouillé, General of the French Windward Iſlands, formed the deſign, Sept. 5. of taking the iſland of Dominica. Next day he imbarked, with 2800 men, according to the French account, on board eighteen ſhips, under convoy of four frigates. This fleet ſailed at ſeven in the evening of Sept. 6.; and being retarded by contrary winds, did not arrive in ſight of Dominica till the 7th at day-break, but they made good their landing by eight in the morning. There being no troops in the iſland to withſtand ſuch a force, a capitulation was ſigned by five in the evening.

Extracts of a letter from Lt-Gov. William Stuart to Ld G. Germaine, dated, Dominica, Sept. 29. and received Nov. 28. giving an account of this ſurrender, are inſerted in the London Gazette of Dec. 1.—The force of the French, according to this account, conſiſted of four frigates, ten other armed ſloops and ſchooners, with twenty tranſports, having on board at leaſt 2000 men. The troops on the iſland to oppoſe this force (as appears by an article in the capitulation) conſiſted of ſix officers, and ninety-four men, being non-commiſſioned officers, artillery, and privates, beſides the militia. On the firſt appearance of the French the Lieutenant-Governor made the beſt diſpoſitions in his power for defence. The battery at Caſhacrou was already in poſſeſſion of the enemy. Lieut. Roſs, the only officer of artillery in garriſon, with ſix matroſſes, and Lieut. Jones, an officer of militia, and a volunteer, with twenty-four men half regulars and half militia, were inſtantly diſpatched to defend the battery at Loubiere, half-way between Roſeau, the capital of the iſland, and the place where the enemy was landing; Capt. Grove of the 48th regiment, with twenty nine regulars and forty militia, was poſted at Young's battery in the town of Roſeau; thirty militia, with ſome matroſſes, were thrown into Melville's battery; and a detachment of artillery, militia, with others, were placed with two field-pieces on Jelly's-hill; Capt. Man, the chief engineer, commanded the remainder of the militia, a few volunteer troopers, and others, on the new battery at Guey's-hill.

The firſt diviſion of the enemy being advanced within 200 yards of Loubiere battery, all the ammunition being expended, Lieut[s] Roſs and Jones, with their parties, withdrew, one to Melville's battery, the other to Jolly's-hill, and the enemy took poſſeſſion of that poſt; but were ſoon driven from it, and obliged to take ſhelter under cover of the high lands on the other ſide of Loubiere river, till they were joined by the other diviſions, which were in full march for that purpoſe. At the ſame time, a large body of the enemy, conſiſting chiefly of privateers men, and people of colour, were diſcovered to be landing on the north ſide of the town, and a conſiderable detachment from the main body had already advanced to the heights of Dumoulin's-hill, in order to make their attack in the rear of Guey's hill and Melville's battery. Theſe ſeveral attacks were all to have been made at the ſame time, when the Governor, who was reconnoitring the diſpoſition of the enemy from the heights, received a meſſage from the council of the iſland, requeſting his Excellency to call a council of war; to which, from every inducement, of duty, affection, and humanity, he very readily complied, the reſult of which was, the ſurrender of the iſland by capitulation.

By the capitulation, which conſiſts of twenty-ſeven articles, the troops, both regulars

regulars and militia, were to march out with the honours of war, and, except the privates, were allowed to continue in the iſland upon their parole, or remove with their effects to any of the neighbouring iſlands. The privates were to be carried to England by the ſhorteſt paſſage in a good veſſel, with proviſions for the voyage. In all other reſpects things are to remain juſt as they were found till the peace. Only the ſovereignty of the French King is to be acknowledged inſtead of that of his Britannic Majeſty.

According to the French account, when their troops entered the fort, they found 22 pieces of cannon of thirty-ſix and twenty-four pounds ball, and a mine charged; they found in all the forts 164 pieces of cannon, two of them braſs, 24 mortars of the ſame metal, and a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and gunpowder; there was no diſorder nor any pillage ſuffered, and to ſhew the troops how much he was ſatisfied with their conduct, M. de Bouillé gave a half Portugueſe piece to each ſoldier; and they did not loſe one man in the expedition, only two officers and a few flibutiers were ſlightly wounded.—According to Gov. Stuart's account, the French, in the attack, muſt have loſt conſiderably, but they concealed the number; the loſs of the Britiſh was only two privates of the 48th regiment. His Excellency adds, that the detachment of the 48th regiment, with the detachment of artillery, imbarked, the day his letter was dated, for Grenada, which he conceived to be beſt for his Majeſty's ſervice; and that, in the morning of the attack, as ſoon as he diſcovered the fleet to be an enemy, he diſpatched one expreſs to Adm. Barrington at Barbadoes, and another to Gov. Burt at Antigua, both of which got away.

Subjoined to the capitulation is the following article, ſigned, *Le Marquis de Bouillé*, viz. "From particular eſteem for Gov. Stuart, and on account of his character, as well as of the ancient friendſhip with which his perſon has inſpired me, and of our acquaintance, he ſhall be free to retire where he pleaſes, and to continue in the ſervice of his prince."

The French poſſeſſed themſelves of Dominica about a week before the capture of St Pierre and Miquelon by the Britiſh troops. [613.]

PARLIAMENT, ſeſſ. 1778-9. [622.]

On Friday, Dec. 4. the Marquis of Rockingham, having in his hand the Manifeſto of the Peace-Commiſſioners in America, [607.] ſaid, that a part of the contents of that paper reflected the utmoſt diſgrace upon the nation; that the tenets and opinions inculcated there, were equally repugnant to humanity, Chriſtianity, and ſound and virtuous policy; they therefore required the moſt minute and rigid inveſtigation. But as ſome doubt had been ſuggeſted concerning the propriety of making a newſpaper account the foundation of a motion, his Lordſhip moved to addreſs for copies of all letters and other papers publiſhed at New York by order of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, to be laid before the Houſe.

The Noble Marquis reſumed the ſubject on the Monday following, and moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs to his Majeſty the diſpleaſure of this Houſe, at a certain Manifeſto and Proclamation, dated the 3d day of October 1778, and publiſhed in America under the hands and ſeals of the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and William Eden, Eſq; Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to the Colonies, and counterſigned by Adam Ferguſon, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſion; the ſaid Manifeſto containing a declaration of the following tenor:

"If there be any perſons —— [as above, p. 608. col. 1. the whole paragraph, —— ending enemy:]

To acquaint his Majeſty with the ſenſe of this Houſe, that the ſaid Commiſſioners had no authority whatſoever, under the act of parliament in virtue of which they were appointed by his Majeſty, to make the ſaid declaration, or to make any declaration to the ſame or to the like purport; nor can this Houſe be eaſily brought to believe, that the ſaid Commiſſioners derived any ſuch authority from his Majeſty's inſtructions:

Humbly to beſeech his Majeſty, that ſo much of the ſaid Manifeſto as contains the ſaid declaration, he forthwith publicly diſavowed by his Majeſty, as containing matter inconſiſtent with the humanity and generous courage which at all times have diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh nation, ſubverſive of the maxims which have been eſtabliſhed among Chriſtian and

and civilized communities, derogatory to the dignity of the crown of this realm, tending to debaſe the ſpirit and ſubvert the diſcipline of his Majeſty's armies, and to expoſe his Majeſty's innocent ſubjects, in all parts of his dominions, to cruel and ruinous retaliations.

A long debate enſued.——The Earl of Suffolk ſaid, the Manifeſto was a fair, a candid, and a neceſſary appeal to the conſciences and the good ſenſe of the people of America; that it was the laſt ſtep taken by the Commiſſioners to effect the purpoſes of their being ſent acroſs the Atlantic, and to procure the objects of their commiſſion, an honourable peace, and a proper reunion with the mother-country. France, his Lordſhip ſaid, was not, as had been pretended, the ally of America merely for the purpoſe of commerce; ſhe had far other views, views of a much higher nature: her aim was, with the aſſiſtance of America, to deſtroy the power of G. Britain. America joined with France in aiming a blow at the very being of the mother-country: in ſuch a criſis, were the Americans to be conſidered as objects of lenity? On the contrary, did not their ingratitude, their parricidical intentions, loudly call for the utmoſt vengeance of this country? The Noble Marquis had talked much about deſolation: would any Noble Lord ſay, that if America was determined to break off all connection with G. Britain, and not with a deſign of acting independently, as ſhe had inſidiouſly pretended, but openly and avowedly acting as the ally of France, in a war againſt G. Britain, that it was not the duty of miniſters, and the intereſt of the nation, to render her as little ſerviceable, and as little capable of affording military aſſiſtance to France, as poſſible? Would it not be right to diſmantle her fortreſſes, render her harbours uſeleſs, and deprive her of as many of her reſources as we poſſibly could? This was in our power, and it would be highly criminal, under the preſent circumſtances of the nation, to forbear. Before he ſat down, his Lordſhip diſclaimed any intention of purſuing the barbarous ſyſtem of murdering the innocent, declaring, that tho' it was meant to render our force and power as advantageous as poſſible to G. Britain, it never was deſigned to carry on the war in any other manner than was warranted by the principles of humanity, and the practice of civilized nations.

The Biſhop of Peterborough ſaid, he ſhould addreſs their Lordſhips, not as ſtateſmen, but as Chriſtians, and intreat them to ſupport the motion of the Noble Marquis, in order to put a ſtop to a mercileſs meaſure, which menaced fruitleſs deſtruction to enemies we cannot conquer, and to friends we cannot protect. He was further called upon to urge this requeſt, by obſerving, that in the account of the extraordinaries of the army for the laſt year, charges were made for the tomahawk and ſcalping-knife, that is, for the Indians in our ſervice exerciſing thoſe horrid butcheries; and he ſuppoſed from the proclamation ſuch expences would be continued. The Americans had been denied an audience; their petitions had been rejected; they had appealed to Heaven; and whoſe ſcale would preponderate in this dire conflict, that ſupreme power who holds the unerring balance alone can tell. Yet it is our duty to act as Chriſtians, to ſoften the horrors of war, by offering every conſolation in our power to the unhappy objects of it, and to reflect we ourſelves may ſtand in need of that mercy which we are called upon by this motion to ſhew to others.

The Duke of Grafton, in ſupport of the motion, ſaid, he could not reconcile it to his conſcience to return to his home from that Houſe, without expreſſing his diſapprobation of the miſchievous and fatal tendency of the ſyſtem of politics adopted by the preſent miniſters, who had ſhewn themſelves incapable of conducting the affairs of this once flouriſhing country: he would not ſpeak in the language of deſpondency; there were hopes of recovering our former power and reputation; but he muſt confeſs he had none while the preſent ſet of men were continued in office, who had betrayed their ignorance upon many occaſions, but he ſhould only inſtance one, the total want of early intelligence of the deſigns of France, though they had an ambaſſador at Verſailles, whoſe duty it was to have given them the earlieſt and the beſt information. They were told in the Houſe at the beginning of the laſt ſeſſion by a Noble Lord [Chatham], once the glory of this nation, now no more, and by himſelf and other Lords on that ſide of the Houſe, that France meditated a ſudden blow againſt this country; and afterwards, that ſhe had ſigned a treaty with the revolted American colonies.

Miniſtry

Miniſtry were called upon to know if they had any ſuch intelligence; they denied all knowledge of it officially, yet it ſoon proved true; he therefore hoped the Noble Lord who was ambaſſador in France at that time, and whom he now ſaw in his place, would explain that matter to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe.

Lord Stormont replied, and remarked, that the Noble Duke muſt be ſenſible, having himſelf held the high office of miniſter of this country, that one of the firſt duties of an ambaſſador was ſecrecy; alſo that it was not his duty to anſwer the interrogatories of any individual in or out of that Houſe. From the line of his duty no conſideration ſhould draw him. He had the happineſs to meet with the approbation of his ſovereign, in a ſtation which he had not ſolicited, but to which he had been appointed by the expreſs command of his Majeſty. Having ſaid thus much, from the reſpect he owed the Houſe, he was willing to give all the ſatisfaction in his power, conſiſtent with the character he lately held.—He deſired to remind their Lordſhips, that having been employed abroad from the commencement of the diſputes with America, he had not voted for the ſtamp-act, nor yet for the repeal of it, nor for the declaratory act, nor for the coercive meaſures; he therefore came to parliament unbiaſſed, unprejudiced, and would in a few words deliver his ſentiments.—With reſpect to the treaty between France and America, he knew of it very early, and communicated it to the ſecretary of ſtate; but he was ſorry to obſerve, that the Noble Duke who called upon him to riſe, which he ſhould not otherwiſe have done, compelled him to ſhew the ignorance of him and his Noble friend on that ſide of the Houſe, who, notwithſtanding all the pains and expence they were at for the beſt and earlieſt intelligence from France, did not know, that the commercial treaty between France and America was only the oſtenſible treaty held out to amuſe the world; but there was another treaty, the object of which was the total deſtruction of G. Britain: they had even gone ſo far as to apportion the parts of our poſſeſſions which were to belong to France, and the parts which were to belong to America. Of this he was early convinced, and had informed adminiſtration that he had not a doubt about it [581.] America he therefore conſidered as a part of France, not to be treated as a ſeparate but as a combined enemy, meditating the deſtruction of this country; for which reaſon he ſhould not heſitate to vote againſt the motion, becauſe it was neceſſary to take every meaſure which the law of ſelf-preſervation dictated, to weaken the power of the united enemies of this kingdom.

Lord Camden aſked, What did the deſolation of war mean, but deſtruction of the houſes and maſſacring the people in an enemy's country? The declaration, in his opinion, held forth a war of revenge, ſuch as Moloch, in the Pandemonium of hell, adviſed: and here he quoted his ſpeech from Milton.

Many more Lords ſpoke; and the queſtion being put, was reſolved in the negative: Contents 34, Proxies 3, in all 37; Not-contents 55, Proxies 16, in all 71.

Diſſentient,

1. Becauſe the public law of nations, in affirmance of the dictates of nature, and the precepts of reveal'd religion, forbids us to reſort to the extremes of war upon our own opinion of their expediency, or in any caſe to carry on war for the purpoſe of deſolation. We know, that the rights of war are odious, and inſtead of being extended upon looſe conſtructions, and ſpeculations of danger, ought to be bound up and limited by all the reſtraints of the moſt rigorous conſtruction. We are ſhocked to ſee the firſt law of nature, ſelf-preſervation, perverted and abuſed into a principle deſtructive of all other laws, and as a rule laid down by which our own ſafety is rendered incompatible with the proſperity of mankind. Thoſe objects of war which cannot be compaſſed by fair and honourable hoſtility, ought not to be compaſſed at all. An end that has no means but ſuch as are unlawful, is an unlawful end. The Manifeſto expreſsly founds the change it announces, from a qualified and mitigated war, to a war of extremity and deſolation, on the certainty that the provinces muſt be independent, and muſt become an acceſſion to the ſtrength of an enemy. In the midſt of the calamities by which our loſs of empire has been preceded and accompanied, in the midſt of our apprehenſions for the farther calamities which impend over us, it is a matter of freſh grief and accumulated ſhame, to ſee, from a commiſſion under the great ſeal of this king-

dom,

dom, a declaration for deſolating a vaſt continent, ſolely becauſe we had not the wiſdom to retain, or the power to ſubdue it.

2. Becauſe the avowal of a deliberate purpoſe of violating the law of nations muſt give an alarm to every ſtate in Europe. All commonwealths have a concern in that law, and are its natural avengers. At this time, ſurrounded by enemies, and deſtitute of allies, it is not neceſſary to ſharpen and embitter the hoſtility of declared foes, or to provoke the enmity of neutral ſtates. We truſt, that by the natural ſtrength of this kingdom, we are ſecured from a foreign conqueſt, but no nation is ſecured from the invaſion and incurſions of enemies. And it ſeems to us the height of frenzy, as well as wickedneſs, to expoſe this country to cruel depredations, and other outrages too ſhocking to mention, (but which are all contained in the idea of the extremes of war and deſolation), by eſtabliſhing a falſe, ſhameful, and pernicious maxim, That where we have no intereſt to preſerve, we are called upon by neceſſity to deſtroy. This kingdom has long enjoyed a profound internal peace, and has flouriſhed above all others in the arts and enjoyments of that happy ſtate. It has been the admiration of the world for its cultivation and its plenty: for the comforts of the poor, the ſplendor of the rich, and the content and proſperity of all. This ſituation of ſafety may be attributed to the greatneſs of our power: it is more becoming, and more true, that we ought to attribute that ſafety, and the power which procured it, to the ancient juſtice, honour, humanity, and generoſity, of this kingdom, which brought down the bleſſing of Providence on a people who made their proſperity a benefit to the world, and intereſted all nations in their fortune, whoſe example of mildneſs and benignity at once humanized others, and rendered itſelf inviolable. In departing from thoſe ſolid principles, and vainly truſting to the fragility of human force, and to the efficacy of arms, rendered impotent by their perverſion, we lay down principles, and furniſh examples of the moſt atrocious barbarity. We are to dread, that all our power, peace, and opulence, ſhould vaniſh like a dream; and that the cruelties which we think ſafe to exerciſe, becauſe their immediate object is remote, be brought to the coaſts, perhaps to the boſom, of this kingdom.

3. Becauſe, if the explanation given in debate, be expreſſive of the true ſenſe of the article in the Manifeſto, ſuch explanation ought to be made, and by as high authority as that under which the exceptionable article was originally publiſhed. The natural and obvious ſenſe indicates, that the extremes of war had hitherto been checked; that his Majeſty's Generals had hitherto forborn (upon principles of benignity and policy) to deſolate the country; but that the whole nature, and future conduct, of the war, muſt be changed, in order to render the American acceſſion of as little avail to France as poſſible. This, in our apprehenſions, conveys a menace of carrying the war to extremes and to deſolation, or it means nothing. And as ſome ſpeeches in the Houſe (however palliated) and as ſome acts of ſingular cruelty, and perfectly conformable to the apparent ideas in the Manifeſto, have lately been exerciſed, it becomes the more neceſſary, for the honour and ſafety of this nation, that this explanation ſhould be made. As it is refuſed, we have only to clear ourſelves to our conſciences, to our country, to our neighbours, and to every individual who may ſuffer in conſequence of this atrocious menace, of all part in the guilt, or in the evils that may become its puniſhment. And we chuſe to draw ourſelves out, and to diſtinguiſh ourſelves to poſterity, as not being the firſt to renew, to approve, or to tolerate the return of that ferocity and barbariſm in war, which a beneficent religion, and enlightened manners, and true military honour, had for a long time baniſhed from the Chriſtian world.

Camden	*Stanhope*	*Grafton*
Abergavenny	*J. St Aſaph*	*Craven*
Portland	*Richmond*	*De Ferrers*
Abingdon	*Harcourt*	*Devonſhire*
Beaulieu	*Coventry*	*Cholmondeley*
Scarborough	*Effingham*	*Derby*
Rockingham	*Wycombe*	*Foley*
Manchester	*Tankerville*	*Radnor*
Bolton	*Ponſonby*	*Spencer*
Fitzwilliam	*Forteſcue*	*Egremont*
Ferrers		

A motion to the ſame purpoſe was made in the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 4, by Mr Cooke; and on a diviſion, the numbers were, Againſt the motion 209, For it 122.

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [618.]

The doctrine of Toleration applied to the preſent times; in a ſermon, [from Luke, ix. 55. 56.], preached in the Wynd church of Glaſgow, Dec. 10. 1778, a faſt appointed by the ſynod [565.]. *By William Porteous, one of the Miniſters of Glaſgow.* 6 *d.* J. Smith and Son, Glaſgow.

EXTRACTS.

—— During the dark ages, perſecuting principles acquired great ſtrength: — they ſtruck their roots very deep in the hierarchy of the church of Rome: — they predominated, not only in the dark chambers of the inquiſition, but, in every Popiſh country, the civil power was called up, to vindicate the church, to ſupport her power, to eſtabliſh her authority, and execute her ſentences. — Princes, kings, and emperors, ſometimes with alacrity, and ſometimes with reluctance, obeyed the mandates of Rome. — This haughty church proceeded ſafely in the path of corruption, while the people were blindfolded by ignorance, while fire and faggot were employed againſt every one who preſumed even to doubt of her authority, or to differ in opinion from her doctrine. — Intolerance was the evil ſpirit which pervaded all the members of that corrupted body.

After the Reformation, it is wonderful to obſerve, how much of the ſame ſpirit remained among the Proteſtants, and what melancholy effects were ſometimes produced by it. — Much clamour has been made about Calvin's concern in the matter of Servetus, who was adjudged to death by the magiſtrates of Geneva for his religious opinions [33. 647.]. — But we hear very little of another fact, at leaſt equally certain, that Fauſtus Socinus had a concern, no leſs criminal, in the death of Franciſcus David, upon the ſame account. — The truth is, that both Calvin and Socinus are to be cenſured moderately, but all manner of ſeverity ſhould be expreſſed againſt the ſpirit of thoſe times. — No uncommon blame can fall upon theſe individuals, if they only thought and acted like all other men of that age. — That they did no more, appears from the teſtimony of the learned ſocieties on the continent, who agreed in adviſing the death of Servetus.

It was in Holland, that religious liberty, or liberty of conſcience, made its firſt conſiderable appearance in theſe latter times. — From Holland it was imported to us, by that illuſtrious prince, K. William III.; and when the ſpirit of the former times was a little evaporated, the toleration became a part of our ſtatute law; it was eſtabliſhed upon the ſame general principle on which it ſtill reſts, namely, *A toleration of all ſects, opinions, and modes of worſhip, which are not dangerous to the ſtate, or to particular perſons.* — Under this deſcription of *dangerous opinions*, ATHEISTS are not tolerated by our law, for very obvious and very ſufficient reaſons. Thoſe who do not believe in a God, can have no fear of an oath; but the fear of an oath is the bond of ſociety; and, in many caſes, it is the only mean for diſcovering truth: on this account Atheiſts ought not to be tolerated, becauſe we can have no ſecurity from men who cannot be bound by the ſtrongeſt obligations of conſcience. — PAPISTS are not tolerated, for reaſons which will be conſidered afterwards. — JACOBITE EPISCOPALS, commonly known by the name of NON-JURANTS, are tolerated by our law, but under ſo many reſtrictions, that it ſcarcely deſerves the name of toleration. Their avowed attachment to the pretender, and their well-known diſpoſition to diſturb the peace of the country on his account, have placed them in this peculiar ſituation. — It muſt not however be concealed, that the *legal* toleration comes ſhort of the principle above mentioned, in the two following particulars. It does not tolerate the adminiſtration of the ſacraments by Preſbyterian diſſenters from the church of Scotland *; and it with-holds the toleration altogether from certain opinions concerning the Godhead †; while neither the one nor the other ſeems to have any influence upon the ſtate, or upon the ſecurity of individuals. ——

After this ſhort hiſtory of toleration,

* The following clauſe in the act 10° Ann. commonly called the *Toleration-act*, is a proof of this. "It ſhall be free and lawful for all the ſubjects in that part of G. Britain called Scotland, to aſſemble and meet together for divine ſervice, without any diſturbance, and to ſettle their congregations in what towns or places they ſhall think fit to chuſe, except pariſh-churches; *and for Epiſcopal miniſters*, not only to pray and preach in Epiſcopal congregations, but to adminiſter the ſacraments, and marry, without incurring any pain or penalty whatſoever."

† By the act 10° Ann. the toleration is refuſed to thoſe, who, in their preaching or writing, deny the doctrine of the Trinity.

the firſt queſtion to be conſidered is, What is the extent of toleration according to the religion of Jeſus Chriſt?—Does Chriſtianity tolerate idolatry? —— The text ſeems to decide this point very clearly.—The worſhip of the Samaritans was not inſtituted by God,—it was ſet up in oppoſition to inſtituted worſhip:—ignorance was the mother of their devotion, for "they worſhipped they knew not what."—Many Heatheniſh rites were employed in their temple on Mount Gerizzim,—and their temple itſelf was conſecrated to Jupiter Olympus.—Yet our Lord would not have them deſtroyed on theſe accounts; on the contrary, he rebuked his diſciples:—not for deſerting their own ſtation,—not for uſurping the powers and prerogatives of other men, though in theſe reſpects they were faulty;—but for miſtaking the true ſpirit of his religion, for giving place to ſinful and cruel paſſions, altogether inconſiſtent with it.—Here it will be aſked, with all the indignation of bigotry, Whether the Chriſtian religion tolerates Mahometaniſm, Heatheniſm, and Judaiſm?—The anſwer is, That though every religion were enumerated which now exiſts, from the riſing to the ſetting ſun, THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION WILL TOLERATE THEM ALL, *provided they teach no opinions which are deſtructive to the ſtate, or dangerous to the particular members of it.*—Every man has a right to judge for himſelf in matters of religion;—he received this privilege from God,—it is confirmed to him by the religion of Jeſus,—and none but a tyrant will attempt to incroach upon it. [437, 8.] ——

Popery may be conſidered in three views; as a falſe religion, as a faction in the ſtate, and as a ſyſtem of immorality.

When Popery is conſidered as a falſe religion, we muſt inquire, What it is?—Is it a religion which teaches men to make and worſhip images?—Is it a religion which teaches men to make a god of a wafer, and then to eat the god which they had made?—Is it a religion which has created a purgatory, merely to have the pleaſure, and the profit, of fiſhing ſouls out of it?—Does Popery teach us, that God cannot be worſhipped properly, without a wax candle, a dry ſtick, and a little bell?—that the baptiſm of water cannot be duly performed without a mixture of ſalt, ſpittle, and oil?—Does it preſcribe the exact number of bows to be made before one approaches the rail within which is the picture of a beautiful mother and a lovely infant?—Does it require its votaries, on certain occaſions, to walk many miles with a ſmall ſtone in their ſhoes?—to ſleep without a ſhirt?—to eat no fleſh on Fridays, and wholly to abſtain from it for forty days in the ſpring, when the commodity is ſcarce and high-priced?—Does Popery inform us exactly, and ſolemnly, how many corners a cap ſhould have?—what ſhould be the length of a gown?—how many folds it ſhould admit of?—and what ſhould be its fabrick?—Does Popery teach its diſciples to kiſs the toe of an old man, and to ſhave the head of a young man?—Does it enjoin the numbering over a ſtring of beads ſo many times a-day,—and making the figure of a croſs with their finger ſo many times in the hour?—And do the Papiſts pretend conſcience for all this?—If Popery be nothing more than this, *let it be tolerated by all means;*—it ought to be tolerated, upon the ſame principles, and for the ſame purpoſes, that other jugglers and triflers are tolerated; for the amuſement of fools, and as a new method of circulating money.

[Whether Popery, conſidered as a faction in the ſtate, ſhould be tolerated, our author leaves to be determined by politicians.

If Popery be conſidered as a ſyſtem of immorality, ſelf-defence forbids its being tolerated.—Our author mentions three immoral doctrines of the church of Rome; premiſing, that the claim of infallibility gives permanency and uniformity to her doctrines; for what was infallibly true yeſterday, muſt be equally true to-day, and for ever; no diſtance of time, or change of circumſtances, can produce the ſmalleſt variation, even in things not revealed.—The three doctrines are, 1. That no faith is to kept with heretics in matters where the intereſt of Popery is concerned; 2. That heretics ought to be deſtroyed, and put to death; 3. Pardons and indulgencies.—Our author imputes the perfidy of France in not keeping treaties, to the indulgence granted to the Kings and Queens of that nation, and their ſucceſſors for ever, by Pope Clement VI. [505.] in 1351.]

In ſome Popiſh countries (ſays our author) the Proteſtants enjoy a very limited connivance. And what is the reaſon of it? If they were to execute their penal laws againſt Proteſtants, we might be provoked to make retaliation, by executing our penal laws againſt Papiſts;—but

but if these laws are to be taken away, — foreign Papists will have nothing to fear: — then, God have mercy on the poor French Protestants, and others in Popish countries. — Though our penal laws have never been executed at home, they have been a powerful and constant protection to our brethren abroad. ——

What then are we to do with Papists, if their religion is not to be legally tolerated? — Are they to be extirpated? — God forbid, that any such cruel wish should be found in the breast of any Protestant. — Should they be deprived of their property, or driven out of the country? — By no means: they have enjoyed the inheritance of their fathers, with a right to acquire and hold as much moveable property as they can, notwithstanding our penal laws: — they have also enjoyed the private exercise of their religion without disturbance: — let them continue to enjoy all these. — We would not have them persecuted, or sent to the mountains, as they have sent the poor Protestants: — let them have every thing that conscience can demand. — But where is the man who would wish to see the people of this country tempted with public processions in our streets? — If there is any such person, he can be no friend to the peace and happiness of this country. — Where is the man who would wish to see all the arts of Rome, employed avowedly, to seduce the ignorant and the simple? — Where is the man who would wish to see schools and seminaries of learning under Popish influence, and the youth of this country educated by Jesuits? — I am persuaded there is no such person among us: — And I believe there are few, except the most ignorant, and those who have an interest depending, who would wish to see the soil of this country vested in Papists, and the gold of Jesuits brought hither as the price. ——

It remains to offer my advice with respect to your conduct in our present situation. Let me intreat you not to disgrace so good a cause, by a mobbish and seditious behaviour. — It is not the *men* of this religion whom we detest; it is the *religion* of these deluded men: — the professors of Popery we are bound to pity and to love. — But if any violent methods are employed, we will injure the best of causes, and do service to the worst: — "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." — And how grievous will it be, if any, through misguided zeal, should be brought to suffer as evil doers? — You all know the reason of my giving this advice. — That unhappy, and very criminal business, has been held up to the world by a Popish bishop in very strong colouring, "As a *seditious* riot, in which *innocent* Roman-Catholics were much insulted, and *inhumanly* treated by a furious rabble [685.]." *G. H.'s Answer to W. A.-D. p.* 146.

A second letter to Mr G. H. [504.], *concerning breach of faith with heretics; wherein that gentleman's objections to the evidence produced in the former letter are refuted, the sophistry of his Answer* [589.] *is displayed, and additional evidence produced which is alone decisive in the cause. By the Rev. William Abernethy-Drummond, M. D. 9d.* Drummond, Gray, &c.

As we have given extracts from Dr W. A.-D. and Bp H.'s pamplets concerning certain religious tenets [589.], a correspondent recommends for insertion two extracts declarative of their political principles, and of the spirit of the writers, viz.

Ep G. H. "I have industriously avoided taking any notice of the jeers and personal reflections which you have thrown out against me, both in your printed pamphlet, and in the several letters you wrote myself on the same subject. However much you may judge it graceful to your book, or becoming your character, to make such reflections, I should think it a stain upon mine to regard them. But they give me good grounds to believe, that the virulence you express against the Roman-Catholics in all this affair, rises from some other cause than a real Christian zeal for religion. Nor do I think it difficult to find out that cause; and it is of importance to discover it to the public, that the world may see by whom, and from what motives, they have been so solemnly imposed upon. The distinguishing tenet of the religious sect you belong to, is *an attachment to the unfortunate family of Stuart, in opposition to the present establishment*; in consequence of this, you refuse all oaths of allegiance to the reigning powers; and from this your sect derives its name of *Non-jurants*. You all along imagined that the Roman-Catholics were of the same political creed with yourselves; and however much you hate them in other respects, you kept in some friend-

ſhip with them, conſidering them as a ſupport to your party. But now, upon ſeeing them embrace with readineſs the firſt opportunity they ever have had of ſhowing their love to their country, and their attachment to the perſon and government of his Sacred Majeſty King George, you immediately conſider them as deſerters of your cauſe, and the bitterneſs of your enmity towards them has no more bounds. No ſooner did you hear what was going on in parliament laſt ſpring, in their favour, than the tongues of your party were looſed againſt them in the moſt virulent manner; and you know yourſelf what an unchriſtian exclamation a B——p of your communion made upon the occaſion. At the ſame time, underſtanding that I had had a conſiderable hand in ſetting on foot and promoting that affair, and that my journey to London laſt ſpring was ſolely on that account, I of courſe became the particular object of your averſion, and the mark againſt which the ſatires of the high-flown people of your party were pointed.—You, even more intemperate than the reſt, not content with private reflections, which you could not avoid making on the ſubject even in your letters to myſelf, would expoſe me to the world in public; and having picked up the miſapplied paſſages of ſome Catholic authors, thought you had got in them an effectual means of doing ſo, and inſiſted on a public diſcuſſion before witneſſes [556.]. This not being complied with ſo ſpeedily as you wiſhed, you prepared all your arguments for the preſs, and had it publiſhed to the world; but, Haman-like, *you ſcorned to lay hands on Mordecai alone, but ſought to deſtroy all the Jews throughout the kingdom*, Eſther, iii. 6. To this purpoſe, both in your pamphlet, and in the public prints, under the ſignatures of *Philalethes*, *Æquus*, &c. you repreſented the Roman-Catholics in general, and their religion, at this critical time, in ſuch odious colours, by the ordinary methods of ſlander and calumny, as naturally tend to excite the averſion and deteſtation of your readers againſt them. Care was taken to ſpread your pamphlet every where, that its effects might be the more univerſal. And I am ſorry to ſee that its ſeditious effects have already begun to appear; witneſs the late riot at Glaſgow, where a ſmall handful of poor innocent Roman Catholics, who had met at a friend's houſe to ſay their prayers, were ſo much inſulted, and ſo inhumanly treated by the furious rabble, inſtigated to ſuch cruelty by the impreſſion your pamphlet had upon them. Nor is it the rabble alone who are influenced by your ſlanders: to what elſe can be attributed the many bitter ſpeeches made in ſome ſynods and preſbyteries, and the reſolutions taken againſt the Roman-Catholics, ſince your pamphlet appeared, but to the ſame cauſe? The ſenſe of the eſtabliſhed clergy upon this affair well appeared in the laſt general aſſembly; ſo ſudden a change in ſuch numbers of them muſt have had ſome cauſe, and there is no other to be found but the ſpreading your pamphlet among them. They could never imagine, that one of your character would endeavour to impoſe upon the world by calumnies and miſrepreſentations; and it was natural for them to look upon your bold aſſertions as proceeding from the goodneſs of your cauſe: but they did not know the ſecret ſprings that moved you, nor the diſappointed party-zeal that fired your mind; otherwiſe they would have reflected, that all is not to be truſted that flows from ſo corrupted a ſource. However, it is to be hoped, and I am fully perſuaded, that there are numbers of that venerable body, who, animated by the maxims of the goſpel, will not eaſily give way to the deluſion; and perhaps even thoſe who have been influenced by it, on ſeeing from this anſwer how the caſe ſtands, and perceiving the ſource from whence the deluſion aroſe, will return to thoſe ſentiments of humanity and moderation which grace the character they bear; will pity the condition of the poor Catholics, who are ſo hardly dealt with on all hands; and perhaps, which I ſhould not wiſh, may alſo feel an indignation riſe in their breaſts at the perſon who has uſed ſuch unchriſtian means to ſtir up perſecution againſt them; eſpecially when they ſee, that the flame ſo kindled by his pamphlet, tends directly to diſturb the mild and prudent intentions of the legiſlature; who, fully convinced of the innocence of the Roman-Catholics, and their tenets, and of the advantage it muſt be of to the nation to deſtroy all diſtinctions, and unite all parties, under one noble denomination of *Faithful ſubjects, firmly attached to their King and conſtitution*, have begun to relax the ſeverities of the laws againſt them, and to conſider them in their true co-

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lours, in which they wiſh to be viewed, and in that character which they ſhall make it their conſtant endeavour ever to deſerve."

Princ. Robertſon, [ſays our correſpondent], in his ſpeech in the ſynod of Lothian and Tweedale [566.], inſiſted on it "as one good effect which the relief granted to Roman-Catholics had already produced, that it had occaſioned a breach betwixt them and their old friends the Nonjuring Epiſcopals: That they were formerly united in oppoſition to government; but that the Nonjurors, ſenſible that the cauſe of diſaffection was weakened by the deſertion of the Roman-Catholics, and their taking the oaths to government, were now at open variance with them, and writing againſt them with great acrimony."

Dr Erſkine roſe, he ſaid, "to ſet his Rev. friend right as to a matter of fact. He had imputed the attack lately made by a worthy Nonjuring clergyman on the principles of the Roman-Catholics, to reſentment on account of their having lately deſerted the cauſe of diſaffection, and taken the oaths to government: whereas that gentleman had been engaged in writing againſt the doctrines of the church of Rome ſeveral years before granting relief to Roman-Catholics was talked of."

This religious controverſy [continues our correſpondent] was begun in 1771, by the publication of a ſynod-ſermon preached by Dr Campbell of Aberdeen, and "A detection of the dangerous tendency of that ſermon," aſcribed to Bp H. and publiſhed in a few months after the ſermon [33. 536.]. Several publications by Bp H. and Dr A.-D. have ſince appeared. [38. 608.]

Dr W. A.-D. "I ſincerely wiſh the Roman-Catholics, in this country, the liberty of worſhipping God in their own way, without controul, and every other freedom which is conſiſtent with the ſafety of the Proteſtant religion.——

Surely never did a B—— of any church ſtoop to the meanneſs of becoming a government-informer upon fellow Chriſtians who were ſuffering for conſcience ſake. ——

I cannot conclude, without declaring, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that, neither from reſentment againſt you, Sir, nor any other Roman-Catholic, far leſs with an intent to deſtroy all the *Jews at once*, as you very uncharitably expreſs yourſelf, did I take up my pen: for I thank God, I have not a wiſh, that a hair of the head of the moſt bigotted Papiſt on earth ſhould fall. As little was it in view of diſappointing government, by preventing them from calling in the aid of Papiſts during the preſent war, as you very unhandſomely inſinuate. For you know, that our diſpute is of an old date, and that it originated from your going out of your line, and meddling in other mens matters. You know alſo, that you firſt appeared in print; and that, when you found you was fairly worſted in the argument, you ungenerouſly pretended you *durſt* not make an anſwer,—perverting what I ſincerely intended as an act of friendſhip, into a threat, to inform government upon you. See your Explanatory Remarks, p. 63. But, to leave that part of your conduct to the reflections of your own mind, your late publication, and the paſſiveneſs of my behaviour, clearly ſhew both the vanity of your fears, and the falſehood of your allegation; and I may add, that the conteſt was revived at preſent, ſolely from principles of conſcience, and particularly from an apprehenſion of real danger to the Proteſtant intereſt in this country, in caſe Papiſts are indulged in public ſchools, and the liberty of admitting converts. ——

As for the change you and others of your perſuaſion have lately made, tho' I believe few men of honour of any denomination think it conſiſtent with the principles you and they were accuſtomed to hold, or at leaſt to profeſs, (and I am certain, that ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the eſtabliſhed clergy at laſt aſſembly ſpoke of it as perfectly inconſiſtent); yet, be that as it will, I have no manner of reaſon to regard, and very little to regret it. For the time ſeems faſt approaching, and may come in a few months, or even days, when I, conſiſtently with the principles which I have always held, ſhall think myſelf at liberty to make the ſame political change that you have made, (in the opinion of moſt people) againſt principle. And I am perſuaded, all of my profeſſion will do the ſame whenever that event happens to which I allude *. In the mean time, I can with truth ſay, that there is no man in the three kingdoms who pays his taxes more chearfully for the ſupport of the

* [The event here alluded to, is probably the extinction of the deſcendents of the late K. James.]

preſent

preſent war, nor more ſincerely wiſhes ſucceſs to the Britiſh arms by ſea and land, both againſt the perfidious French, and ungrateful Americans, than I do. And all the ſenſible part of the ſociety I belong to, who are of my acquaintance, are preciſely of the ſame opinion.

As this is pretty well known in this metropolis, I am not greatly apprehenſive, that the *information* you have debaſed yourſelf to give, will produce the effects that ſeem to have been intended by it: nor have you the ſatisfaction to find, that any ingenuous, liberal mind, will, in your caſe, even love the treaſon, which is uſual on other occaſions, though they hate the traitor. For ſo peculiarly *diſgraceful*, as well as malignant, is the part you have acted, that all men of honour and humanity muſt equally deſpiſe both; eſpecially when they are told, that you grew up to man's eſtate a member of that very church upon which you have now endeavoured to call down vengeance. But, Sir, you come too late for that wicked purpoſe. This is not the age, at leaſt, thanks to God, this is not the country of perſecution for conſcience ſake. Even you, who have told both church and ſtate that it is their duty to plague and puniſh all that differ from the eſtabliſhment, as was very well obſerved in a late Caledonian Mercury [593.—596.], and have given fair intimation of what Proteſtants may expect if ever Papiſts ſhall bear ſway; even you, I ſay, the avowed enemy of all religious liberty, will eſcape in this merciful kingdom; and I thank God for it. As for the poor handful of old men and women who are the butt of your reſentment, as our predeceſſors renounced all ſecular emoluments, and preferred poverty with peace of mind, to wealth and honour with the loſs of a good conſcience; ſo we, their ſucceſſors, have choſen alſo to ſuffer rather than violate our principles. Fools we may have been; as knaves no man of honour will conſider us: on the contrary, we have been always reſpected for our ſuffering by thoſe who differ from us; and while there is virtue and religion in the world, we will ſtill be reſpected."

EDINBURGH.

Conſiderations on the ſpirit of Popery, and the intended bill for the relief of Papiſts in Scotland. By John Erſkine, D. D. one of the miniſters of Edinburgh 6 d. *Gray.*

—EXTRACTS.—"I am convinced, that religion is to be propagated only by perſuaſion and good example; and that every man ought to enjoy liberty of conſcience who can give ſufficient ſecurity that he will not abuſe his liberty to deprive other men of theirs: and this, I think, not only they can do who differ from us about church-government, and the ſubjects and mode of baptiſm, but even Socinians, and others, to whom we juſtly deny miniſterial, and even Chriſtian communion. Men whoſe principles are as ſubverſive of Bible Chriſtianity as even Popery is, may, notwithſtanding, feel and regard the ſacred obligation of promiſes and oaths. —Socinians, Arminians, Calviniſts, or Lutherans, who call no man on earth maſter, have renounced many ſentiments of thoſe from whom they are denominated: but a church claiming infallibility, cannot, without confuting that claim, renounce the faith ſhe once profeſſed.—It is not to be forgotten, that ſome of the moſt learned and pious who have ſearched into the ſenſe of ſcripture-prophecy, apprehend, that Popery, before its final deſtruction, ſhall, for a ſhort ſeaſon, prevail as univerſally, and rage as fiercely, as ever ſhe hath hitherto done. If this judgement cannot be averted, at leaſt let us not haſten it by fool-hardy experiments.—I think it hath not been ſufficiently attended to, that laws for puniſhing a crime, and laws for guarding, by ſufficient ſanctions, againſt a dangerous evil, are of very different conſideration. Puniſhments, properly ſo called, ſhould always be in proportion to the atrocity of the crime. But as it is expedient that one man ſhould die for the people, rather than that the whole people ſhould periſh, reſtraints neceſſary for the ſafety of thouſands, may be enforced by ſanctions by which one or a few individuals may ſuffer much beyond the demerit of their crime. When the plague rages in one country, the government in neighbouring countries is not arraigned as cruel or unjuſt when regulations for preſerving public health are enforced, by puniſhing with immediate death every one who dares to violate them: and is not a community equally intitled to guard her political health and exiſtence? I have heard from good authority, that the Premier declared in parliament, he would be againſt puſhing the Engliſh bill if it gave general umbrage. If our nobility, gentry, clergy, and commons, neglect to apprize government what evils many of the beſt affected ſubjects apprehend from a ſimilar law in Scotland, the guilt of its being enacted muſt be chiefly imputed to them, not to the ſovereign, or prime miniſter —— The head of the Roman-Catholic clergy in Scotland hath aſcribed the reſolutions taken by different ſynods againſt the Popiſh bill, to a late pamphlet by an Epiſcopal clergyman, whoſe zeal againſt Pope-

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ry he invidiouſly aſcribes to the diſcovery he had made laſt ſpring of the willingneſs of Papiſts to take the oaths to government. But the alarm of the city of Glaſgow, and of the ſynod of Glenelg [565.], commenced ſome months before the publication of that pamphlet. Not one in ten in the eight ſynods which have ſince declared their ſentiments on the ſame ſide, could have had opportunity of reading Dr A.-D.'s Letter. It is ſtrange that G. H. ſhould have forgot, that Dr A.-D.'s zeal againſt Popery commenced much earlier than laſt ſpring, when before that time the Doctor had publiſhed two pamphlets [38. 608.] againſt his book on miracles; for which, as well as his late Letter [504], he merits the thanks of every ſincere Proteſtant.—It is vain to argue with thoſe who plead, that nothing is granted to Papiſts by the Engliſh act, unleſs the right of privately exerciſing their religion, educating their own children, and tranſmitting to them their property. Had this been all, G. H. would have hardly undertaken his journey to London laſt ſpring on that account; his party would not have ſo much boaſted of the ſucceſs of his negotiations; nor would L. 50,000 have been employed for building and endowing a ſplendid maſs-houſe at Bath, with the fineſt paintings, and excellent vocal and inſtrumental muſic, to attract the many gay and thoughtleſs young people who reſort there. Indeed ſome of the moſt candid and able defenders of the act have acknowledged, that Papiſts, and even Jeſuits, are authoriſed by it, to open maſs-houſes, keep boarders, and teach ſchools. It is this which hath raiſed the general alarm; though I acknowledge I dread the worſt conſequences from any extenſion of an act to Scotland, whereby Papiſts ſhall be allowed to exclude their next Proteſtant heirs, or whereby they ſhall be permitted to purchaſe lands and hereditaments. Sums may be advanced for the laſt purpoſe by the ſociety *de propaganda fide*; and purchaſes made, which may eventually expel the Proteſtant tenants from many corners of our land, and ſupply their place by foreign Papiſts.—I conclude theſe reflections by tranſcribing a paſſage from an election ſermon preached by Dr Mayhew of Boſton, 1754, as a delineation of the conſequences of the Britiſh colonies being conquered by France. I ſeriouſly recommend it to Britons who lean upon native Papiſts, or to Americans who confide in French Catholics, for the ſupport of their reſpective claims. [For this paſſage we muſt refer to the pamphlet]. When Dr Mayhew gave this warning, it was a day of darkneſs with North America. It is ſo now with Great Britain. Let us not render it darker ſtill. Let the friends of their country be wiſe as ſerpents, and harmleſs as doves. Let none of them hurt the cauſe they deſign to ſerve, and furniſh Papiſts with a wiſhed-for and ſpecious plea, in favour of the open toleration of their religion; by injuring their perſons, properties, or intended places of worſhip; by aſſuming the office of makers or executors of the law; or by any conduct ſeditious and diſreſpectful to government. At the ſame time, let them uſe their conſtitutional right of petitioning the legiſlature againſt every meaſure from which they apprehend hazard to their lives, their liberty, their religion. If they dread danger from Papiſts, and even Jeſuits, being allowed to open public maſs-houſes, ſchools, and boarding-ſchools, let them delineate that danger as it really appears to them. It is uncandid to ſuppoſe, that parliament will diſregard humble addreſſes from men of known loyalty on a matter in which their higheſt intereſts are ſo deeply concerned. But ſhould the addreſſers fail of the deſired ſucceſs, at leaſt they have done their duty, and delivered their own ſouls."

A defence of the clergy of the church of Scotland who have appeared in oppoſition to the intention of an unlimited repeal of the penal laws againſt Roman-Catholics [566.]. By John M'Farlan, D. D. one of the miniſters of Canongate. 8d. *Dickſon.*——EXTRACTS.—We have begun, by declaring, that we thought the penal laws now in force againſt Papiſts too ſevere, and that it is reaſonable and humane to repeal them in part.—We believe, that, in the great body of Papiſts, the bloody ſpirit hath now ſubſided; therefore we willingly approve of the repeal of theſe ſevere laws, in ſo far as they reſpect the ſucceſſion to property, civil liberty, or even the private exerciſe of their religion.—We thought it our duty, when legally aſſembled in a ſynodical meeting, to declare our humble opinion, that an unlimited repeal of the penal laws againſt Papiſts would be attended with bad conſequences, particularly if the liberty of public teaching was granted them, or if the education of youth was committed to their care.—Though the various ſects of Arians, Socinians, &c. in England, may differ as much from us in ſome points of doctrine as even the Papiſts, yet we do not apprehend any danger from indulgences granted them. They uſe no unfair arts; they act in an open and undiſguiſed manner: and ſo long as there is left to the people the liberty of thinking and judging for themſelves, with the ſcriptures in their hands, we do not fear any conſiderable progreſs of their opinions, or ſuch as may be hurtful to the general intereſts of religion.—Voltaire aſſures us, that, from the year 1745, to the time of his publiſhing his *Traité de Tolerance*, no leſs than eight Proteſtant miniſters had been hanged for no other crime than that of their religion: he adds, with juſtice, that no Ca-

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tholic prieſts ever met with a like treatment in a Proteſtant country. We do not judge merely from former times: A freſh evidence of the ſpirit of their religion appears in a pamphlet lately publiſhed by Mr Hay of this place, a Popiſh prieſt, who, in his Anſwer to Dr Abernethy, avows the principles of perſecution, and endeavours to ſhow, from ſcripture, and the principles of ſound reaſon, that it is the duty of a legiſlature to perſecute every new ſect who may diſturb the eſtabliſhed religion of the country [591.]. —It has been ſaid, Why perſecute any man for conſcience ſake? We reply, Who has perſecuted them? The laws are indeed ſevere; but have we turned informers, or called for the execution of them?—They have lived for many years paſt, not only unmoleſted, but have enjoyed as much the free exerciſe of their religion, as any other ſect who can plead the act of toleration. Though we know where they publicly meet in conſiderable numbers, and that of late they have been buſy and ſucceſsful in making proſelytes; yet we have never heard that the ſmalleſt injury has been offered them. After ſuch complaints of the want of Chriſtian toleration, we ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear their friends aſking, why we do not, after the example of the rebel Boſtonians [603.], grant them the uſe of one of our churches.—Becauſe a worthy clergymen of this city, well informed of the ſpirit of the Americans, ventured, in a ſmall publication [38. 265.], to foretell the unhappy conſequences of a rupture with the colonies, therefore he was ſtigmatized as a fomenter of ſedition, an enemy to government, and a friend to rebellion; yet it is well known, that the King has not a more loyal ſubject, the country has not a better citizen, nor the Americans a greater enemy to their rebellious and illegal proceedings. So it hath happened in the preſent caſe: Becauſe we have ventured to declare our apprehenſions of the bad conſequences with which a meaſure propoſed may be attended, therefore we are repreſented as fomenters of diſturbance, and the enemies of adminiſtration.—No inſinuation can be more unjuſt, than to ſuppoſe, that we are averſe to the preſent government, or inclined to democratical or republican principles.

A teſtimony by the [Antiburgher] Aſſociate ſynod, againſt the legal encouragement [393.] lately given to Popery. 1 d.

A warning againſt Popery, by the [Burgher] Aſſociate ſynod: With Obſervations on the nature of the laws now in force againſt Popery, and on the danger and impropriety of repealing them. 7 d. *Gray.*

Popery diſſected. By W. Dryſdale, teacher of Languages, &c. 1 s. "To me [ſays Mr D.] the nature of the bill ſeems to be aſexmonbeicœan, or hermaphroditical; I mean, of two kinds, viz. civil and religious."

SIR, *London, Dec.* 12. 1778.

THE incomparable Marquis la Fayette hath already been introduced to the admiration of the town by all the *Graces*; the *Muſes* beg their ſhare of an honour ſo ſuperlative; that, like the Squire of Dames, a Hero of ſuch magnitude may be ſuitably dignified!

Lond. Chron. MOMUS.

A new Verſion of the Challenge ſent by the never-to-be-enough-renowned Marquis de la Fayette to the Earl of Carliſle; together with the Noble Earl's Anſwer. [656.]

To the EARL OF CARLISLE.

I Never conceited, my very-dear Lord,
That ever with you I ſhould hazard a word;
Your *Generals* alone had engag'd my inſpections,
And ſeem'd the beſt butt of my glorious tranſactions:
Nor, indeed, did I look for a ſight of *them* neither,
Unleſs at the head of their troops altogether,
As *fix'd* to *that poſt*, as to French hat a *feather*.
Your letter of twenty-ſixth Auguſt, to thoſe
Who the Congreſs of the States-United compoſe;
And the terms of keen inſult reſpecting my nation,
Sign'd by you, firſt in order, by rank and by ſtation,
Are alone the dire cauſe of my rage and vexation.
My blood boils—whiz! whiz! out of meaſure and rule,
So I hope in your Lordſhip's its fury to cool.
To *refute* your aſperſion nefarious I deign not:
To *puniſh* I wiſh—unleſs *you* ſay, I may not.
From you, then, as Chief of the Engliſh Commiſſion,
I demand reparation—and challenge contrition
As public and full as hath been the offence:
Your expreſſion's a *fib*—you ſhall give it that ſenſe.
Nor will I in future believe you, my Lord,
Unleſs, as a liar, you give me your word.
I ſhould not have kept back this letter ſo long,
If *your* letter had ſooner proclaim'd you were wrong:
—For truth in ſome places, as ſure as the Bible,
If utter'd elſewhere is as falſe as a libel.—
But oblig'd to be abſent a few days or ſo,
(—And that often I'm *abſent* you very well know—)
I hope on returning, your anſwer to find,
Hot as hell or the devil, my own ſtyle of mind.
Sancho *Gimot*, my Squire, will adjuſt time and place,
An arrant French lackey—all ſhrug and grimace;
And I hope the *rencontre*—in both our opinions,
Will ſuit our—I mean, ſuit *your Lordſhip's* convenience!

Not

Nor doubt I the honour—your honour to ſhield,
That the rough devil *Clinton* will ſhew you the field.
As to me, my dear Lord, it is *tres peu de choſe*,
Who attends you, ſo I may my proweſs expoſe;
And join to the glory, if ought *can* be join'd,
Of being a *Frenchman*, in voice, heart, and mind,
That of telling a Gentleman, *one* if there be,
Among all the d—'d bruiſers of England, d'ye ſee,
That NONE SHALL, UNPUNISH'D, INSULT MY COUNTRY.

LA FAYETTE.

To the Marquis de la Fayette.

YOur letter duly came to hand, Sir,
And pos'd me for a ſerious anſwer:
So droll, ſo furious the contents,
I try'd a while to make it ſenſe.
My character you ſhould have known
Reſponſible for what is done,
To England and my King alone.
But to be brief; the injury
Alluded to, will ne'er by *me*,
In any change of ſituation,
Call for a jot of recantation;
Till Britain's public voice proclaim
FRENCH and PERFIDIOUS not the ſame.
Mean time, raſh, hectoring, teſty creature,
The buſineſs is of ſuch a nature,
None can ſo well the cauſe explain,
As BYRON, if he meet D'ESTAIGN *
Preſumptuous on the roaring main.

New York, Oct. 11. 1778. CARLISLE.

* The public are poſſeſſed of the character of this *ſalt eel*. The *Count D'Eſtaign* laſt war *broke his parole* in the Eaſt Indies, came over to France, and was of courſe well received; and had a freſh command for that ſtation. When honeſt Adm. Boſcawen heard it, he really thought it *perfidious*; and was almoſt as angry as the M de la Fayette is now: "By G—d, (ſaid he), if ever I am lucky enough to catch that raſcal, I'll chain him to the deck like a monkey."

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the FATHERS, a new Comedy, by the late Henry Fielding.

Both written by Mr GARRICK.

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr KING.

WHen from the world departs a ſon of Fame,
His deeds or works embalm his precious name;
Yet not content, the public call for art,
To reſcue from the tomb his mortal part;
Demand the painter's and the ſculptor's hand,
To ſpread his mimic form throughout the land;
A form, perhaps, which, living, was neglected,
And when it could not feel reſpect, reſpected.
This night no buſt or picture claim your praiſe,
Our claim's ſuperior, we his ſpirit raiſe:
From Time's dark ſtorehouſe, bring a long-l
play,
And drag it from oblivion into day.
But who the author? Need I name the w
Whom Nature prompted as his genius writ?
Truth ſmil'd on Fancy for each well-wroug
ſtory,
Where characters live, act, and ſtand befor
ye:
Suppoſe theſe characters, various as they are,
The knave, the fool, the worthy, wiſe, and
fair,
For and againſt the author pleading at your bar.
Firſt pleads *Tom Jones*—grateful his heart an
warm;
Brave, gen'rous Britons—ſhield this play from
harm:
My beſt friend wrote it; ſhould it not ſucceed,
Tho' with my *Sophy* bleſt—my heart will
bleed—
Then from his face he wipes the manly tear;
Courage, my maſter, *Partridge* cries, don't
fear:
Should Envy's ſerpents hiſs, or Malice frown,
Tho' I'm a coward, zounds! I'll knock 'em
down.
Next, ſweet *Sophia* comes—ſhe cannot ſpeak—
Her wiſhes for the play o'erſpread her cheek;
In ev'ry look her ſentiments you read;
And more than eloquence her bluſhes plead.
Now *Bliſil* bows—with ſmiles his falſe heart
gilding,
He was my foe—I beg you'll damn this
FIELDING;
Right *Thwackum* roars—no mercy, Sirs, I pray,
—Scourge the dead author thro' his orphan
play.
What words! (cries *Parſon Adams*) fie! fie!
diſown 'em;
Good Lord!—*de mortuis nil niſi bonum*:
If ſuch are Chriſtian teachers, who'll revere
'em—
And thus they preach, the dev'l alone ſhould
hear 'em.
Now *Slipſlop* enters—tho' this ſcriv'ning va-
grant,
'Salted my virtue, which was ever fragrant,
Yet, like black '*Thello*, I'd bear ſcorns and
whips,
Slip into poverty to the very hips,
T' *exalt* this play—may it *decreaſe* in favour;
And be its fame *immoraliz'd* for ever!
Squire Weſtern, reeling with October mellow,
Tall, yo!—Boys!—Yoax!—Cities! hunt the
fellow!
Damn 'em, theſe wits are *varmint* not worth
breeding,
What good e'er came of writing and of read-
ing?
Next comes, brim-full of ſpite and politics,
His *Siſter Weſtern*—and thus deeply ſpeaks,
Wits are arm'd pow'rs—like France attack the
foe;
Negotiate till they ſleep—then ſtrike the blow!

Illworthy, laſt, pleads to your nobleſt paſſions—
Ye gen'rous leaders of the taſte and faſhions;
Departed Genius left his orphan play
To your kind care—what the dead wills obey;
O then reſpect the FATHER's fond bequeſt,
And make his widow ſmile, his ſpirit reſt.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Miſs YOUNG.

PRologues and Epilogues—to ſpeak the phraſe
Which ſuits the warlike ſpirit of theſe days—
Are cannon charg'd, or ſhould be charg'd, with wit,
Which, pointed well, each riſing folly hit;—
By a late *Gen'ral* who commanded here,
And fought our bloodleſs battles many a year!
Mongſt other favours were conferr'd on me,
He made me Captain of Artillery! ——
At various follies many guns I fir'd,
Hit 'em pointblank, and thought the foe retir'd,—
But vainly thought—for, to my great ſurpriſe,
They now are rank and file before my eyes!
Nay to retreat may even me oblige;——
The works of Folly ſtand the longeſt ſiege!
With what briſk firing, and what thunder-claps,
Did I attack thoſe high-built caſtles—caps!
But tow'ring ſtill, they ſwell in lofty ſtate,
Nor ſtrike one ribband to capitulate!—
Whilſt beaux behind, thus peeping, and thus bent,
Are the beſieg'd, behind the battlement:
But you are conquerors, ladies, have no dread—
Henceforth in peace enjoy the *cloud-cap'd head*!
We ſcorn to ape the French, their tricks give o'er,
Nor at your rigging fire one cannon more!
And now, ye *Bucks* and *Bucklings* of the age,
Tho' caps are clear, your hats ſhall feel my rage;
The high-cock'd, half cock'd Quaker, and the ſlouch,
Have at ye all!—I'll hit you, tho' ye crouch;
We read in hiſtory—one William Tell,
An honeſt Swiſs, with arrows ſhot ſo well,
On his ſon's head, he aim'd with ſo much care,
He'd hit an apple, and not touch one hair:
So I with ſuch like ſkill, but much leſs pain,
Will ſtrike your hats off, and not touch your brain:
To curſe our head-dreſs! an't you pretty fellows!
Pray who can ſee thro' your broad brim'd umbrellas?
That pent-houſe worn by ſlim Sir *Dainty Dandle!*
Seems to extinguiſh a poor farthing candle—
We look his body thro'—But what far ſhe
Thro' the broad cloud that's round his head can ſee?
Time was, when Britons to the boxes came,
Quite ſpruce, and *chapeau bas!* addreſs'd each dame.
Now in flapt hats and dirty boots they come,
Look knowing, thus—to every female dumb,
But roar out—Hey, *Jack!* So, *Will!* you there, *Tom!*
Both ſides have errors, that there's no concealing;
We'd low'r our heads, had but mens hearts ſome feeling.
Valence, my ſpark, play'd off his modiſh airs,
But Nature gave his wit to cope with theirs;
Our ſex have ſome ſmall faults won't bear defending,
And tho' near perfect, want a little mending;
Let *Love* ſtep forth, and claim from both allegiance,
And bring back *caps* and *hats* to due obedience.

ODE for the NEW YEAR 1779.

By William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat.

TO arms, to arms, ye ſons of might!
And hail with ſounds of war the new-born year!
Britannia, from her rocky height,
Points to the Gallic coaſt, and lifts her ſpear.
Th' immortal hatred, which by turns
Wakes and ſleeps, with fury burns:
New cauſe of juſt offence has Albion found,
And lo it bleeds afreſh th'eternal wound!

Tho' great in war, of ſkill poſſeſt,
Tho' native courage fire their breaſt
With ardour for the public weal,
One want, at leaſt, our rivals feel,
The want of freedom damps each generous aim;
Whoe'er the lord they ſerve, th' oppreſſion is the ſame!
Power deſpotic rarely knows,
Rarely heeds a ſubject's woes.
By force it claims, with graſping hand,
Whate'er ambition dares demand
The ravag'd merchant, plunder'd ſwain,
May pour their weak complaints in vain;
Their private ſorrows are their own;
A tyrant feels not, tho' a people groan.

O happier far the well-mix'd ſtate,
Which blends the monarch's with the ſubject's fate,
And links the ſceptre to the ſpade.
The ſtroke which wounds the lowlieſt clown
Is inſult to the Britiſh crown,
And he attacks *our* rights, who dares the throne invade.

One common flame, one active ſoul
Pervades and animates the whole;
One heart, one hand, directs the blow,
And hurls the vollied vengeance on the foe!

SOLILOQUY on an EMPTY PURSE.

ALas, my purſe! how lean and low,
My ſilken purſe, what art thou now?
Once I beheld—but ſtocks will fall—
When both thy ends had wherewithal;
When I within thy ſlender fence
My fortune plac'd and confidence,
A poet's fortune—not immenſe.

III.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND. [628.]

On the 19th of December, arrived at Plymouth, from America, the Roebuck man of war; on board of which came two of the Peace-Commiſſioners, the Earl of Carliſle and William Eden, Eſq; alſo the Earl of Cornwallis. They all arrived at London ſoon after, and waited on the King.

A very numerous meeting of the Weſt-India merchants and planters was held in the London tavern Dec. 3. Sir Philip Gibbes, chairman of the ſitting committee, produced ſundry letters which had paſſed between the committee and Lord George Germaine in conſequence of the capture of Dominica; the ſubſtance of which were, ſpirited remonſtrances on the part of the merchants, and repeated promiſes of protection on the part of government. Lord George's laſt letter was dated Dec. 2. in which he informed the committee, that 5000 troops, under convoy of Com. Hotham, were actually ſailed from New York (having paſſed the Narrows the 28th of October) for the protection of the Weſt-India iſlands, and that an additional reinforcement ſhould ſoon follow both for the Leeward iſlands and Jamaica. Mr Crichton, after comparing the correſpondence with the conduct of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, declared, that he thought the aſſurances of the ſecretary of ſtate for the American department were not ſufficiently explicit to be depended on. After ſome debate, an addreſs to the King was reſolved on;—and on the 16th a humble addreſs and petition of the planters and proprietors in the Britiſh ſugar-colonies, and of the merchants trading to and connected with the ſaid colonies, was preſented to his Majeſty, by Sir Philip Gibbes, Bt, attended by ſix merchants;— in which they ſay,

"That, on the commencement of the unhappy diviſions between this kingdom and the colonies in North America, your petitioners, impreſſed with a proper ſenſe of duty to your Majeſty, and of the circumſtances of their ſituation, did repreſent to your Majeſty's miniſters [38. 106.], their apprehenſions of the dangers and diſtreſſes to which the ſugar-iſlands were neceſſarily expoſed.

That the fatal conſequences thus apprehended by your petitioners, have been in a great meaſure unhappily experienced during the three laſt years, by a general ſcarcity of proviſions in all the iſlands, in ſome of them nearly approaching to famine, and by a want of almoſt every article eſſential to the culture of their plantations; ſo that their eſtates and property have been conſiderably impaired in value, and continue expoſed to further diminution; whilſt their effects have been captured on the high ſeas to a very great amount.

That although your petitioners had early and anxiouſly repreſented to your Majeſty's miniſters, the neceſſity of an adequate protection for the iſlands, they have now to lament, from the loſs of Dominica, and the imminent danger of the other iſlands, that the frequent applications which they have made for protection, have not had their deſired effect.

That your petitioners are now in the moſt anxious ſtate of ſuſpenſe, from the delay of the ſuccours ſent from New York to the Leeward iſlands, which have been ſo unfortunately afforded, as to leave all thoſe iſlands expoſed to the further hoſtile attempts of the enemy. And though the aſſurances of protection given to your petitioners by one of your Majeſty's miniſters, in ſome meaſure tend to remove their immediate apprehenſions, yet they appear too general and precarious, to quiet their minds, as to the future ſafety of the Leeward iſlands;— whilſt the important iſland of Jamaica has been almoſt left to its own efforts; which, from the comparatively ſmall number of white inhabitants, are become particularly ſevere; and, joined to the ſuſpenſion of culture, neceſſarily conſequent on military duty, muſt in time prove ruinous; a naval force being the firſt and principal ſecurity of the iſlands in general.

Labouring under the weight of theſe calamities, your petitioners cannot avoid further humbly expreſſing to your Majeſty, their melancholy apprehenſions, leſt the deſolating ſyſtem which appears to them to have lately been denounced by your Majeſty's Commiſſioners in North America [669.], may be productive of conſequences to your petitioners, at preſent not fully foreſeen, nor ſufficiently attended to, by your Majeſty's ſervants.

Your petitioners would wiſh, Sire, to ſuppreſs thoſe emotions, which the calamities of war, thus aggravated by indiſcriminate and unbounded deſolation,

must naturally create in their minds; and confining themſelves to the immediate object of their own preſervation, they humbly ſubmit to your Majeſty's wiſdom, that the late declaration of your Majeſty's Commiſſioners, if carried into effect, may provoke the ſevereſt retaliation from an irritated people, intimately acquainted with the ſituation of the iſlands, their weak and acceſſible parts; and that the ravages which may be committed even by a ſmall force, may be ſufficient to reduce any iſland to ſo waſte a condition, as not to admit of its being reſtored to its former ſtate, without an enormous expence, and the labour of years.

Thus circumſtanced, we reſt our preſent ſecurity on your Majeſty's parental care of the intereſts of your ſubjects at large, for a ſufficient protection againſt the dangers that threaten the property of your petitioners in the Weſt-India iſlands: and we humbly pray, your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to take into your royal conſideration, the unavoidable reſult of theſe calamities, which we apprehend muſt extend themſelves to your Majeſty's revenue, to your maritime power, and to the manufactures, commerce, and wealth, of your ſubjects in general."

His Majeſty gave a gracious anſwer.

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills:

To theſe, by the King, Dec. 16.

An act for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a land-tax, [4s. in the pound], *to be raiſed in G. Britain for the ſervice of the year* 1779.

An act for continuing, and granting to his Majeſty, certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1779.

An act for further continuing an act 17° *Geo. III.* "*to impower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain perſons charged with, or ſuſpected of, the crime of high treaſon, committed in any of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, or on the high ſeas, or the crime of piracy.*"

And to two private bills.

And to theſe, by commiſſion, Dec. 24.

An act for granting relief to the captors of prizes, with reſpect to bringing and landing certain French prizes in this kingdom.

An act for granting further time for allowing the drawback upon the exportation of certain muſlins, callicoes, and coffee.

An act to authoriſe the Lord High Admiral, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, for the time being, to order any court martial, which may be appointed on the charge of Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer againſt the Hon. Admiral Auguſtus Keppel, to be holden on ſhore.

To an act for making a church erected in Macclesfield a perpetual benefice, &c. and to one private bill.

In the morning of Chriſtmas day Lord Shuldham and Com. Rowley, with their reſpective fleets, got under way from Spithead, &c. as alſo the ſhips for New York, Ireland, Plymouth, &c. and the London Eaſt-Indiaman, conſiſting of near 300 ſail, twenty men of war of the line, and ſeveral ſmaller king's ſhips. Lord Shuldham got the command of this fleet, in the room of Sir John Lockhart-Roſs, who was firſt appointed to the command of it, but was detained to attend Adm. Keppel's trial. The fleet put in to Torbay Dec. 27. and ſailed thence on the 31ſt.

SCOTLAND. [566.]

No ſtate-meaſure has of a long time given ſo general an alarm, as the bill for repealing the Scottiſh penal laws againſt Papiſts [566. 673.]. An advertiſement was inſerted in the papers, intitled, *Popiſh Bill*, and dated, *Edinburgh, Dec.* 1. 1778, giving notice, that a number of friends to the Proteſtant intereſt had met there that day, to conſider of the propoſed repeal; and were unanimouſly of opinion, that ſuch repeal was in every view equally inexpedient and unconſtitutional; that the free toleration of Popiſh biſhops, prieſts, Jeſuits, teachers of youth, and other public profeſſors of the Roman-Catholic religion, and conferring on them the ſame civil privileges with Proteſtant ſubjects, of purchaſing and ſucceeding to landed property, would too probably produce very fatal conſequences; and therefore recommending dutiful and loyal addreſſes to the throne, and explicit ſpirited remonſtrances to both houſes of parliament, againſt the paſſing of ſuch a bill, to be ſent from all the corners of Scotland, particularly from royal boroughs, inferior corporations, univerſities, &c.; adding, that they would immediately publiſh, and diſtribute gratis, a ſhort view of the ſtatutes againſt Popery, &c. This ſociety appointed a committee to correſpond with the friends of Proteſtantiſm

all

all over the country, and the news-papers ſoon became crouded with reſolutions on the ſubject.——Some ſynods likewiſe appointed committees to correſpond with other ſynods concerning this matter, and to call a ſynod *pro re nata* if thought proper. [566.]

The following account, in which there is perhaps ſome exaggeration, appeared in the papers under the ſignature DECIUS, and is probably what Mr Porteous alludes to [675.]. "On the Sunday ſubſequent to the meeting of the ſynod of Glaſgow [565.], during the time of morning-ſervice, a mob gathered round a houſe juſt by the College church, where they underſtood that a few Catholics aſſembled for worſhip. The mob not only inſulted, but terrified the poor people to the higheſt degree. The only perſon like a gentleman among the Papiſts eſcaped in a chair, amidſt the curſes and imprecations of the multitude. Some poor Highland women had their caps and cloaks torn off them, and were pelted with dirt and ſtones. In ſhort, the rabble continued their outrages till night, when they broke all the windows of the houſe, breathing blood and ſlaughter to all Papiſts, and in every reſpect profaning the Lord's day, in a groſſer manner than I ever knew done in Britain."

Some time ago a pardon paſſed the great ſeal to Andrew Lumiſdain, writer in Edinburgh [8. 269.], of all high treaſons, felonies, crimes, and offences, by him committed before the 31ſt day of Auguſt 1778.

A full meeting of the proprietors of the bank of Douglas, Heron, and Company, was held at Edinburgh, Nov. 23. The intention of the meeting was, to adopt a plan for paying what is due by the company at Midſummer next. It was therefore propoſed, that the proprietors ſhould voluntarily ſubſcribe what ſum they thought proper to lend to the company. The Duke of Buccleugh immediately ſubſcribed 7500l. which with 3000l. his Grace paid lately, amounts to 10,000 guineas. Several others of the proprietors alſo ſubſcribed liberally.

On the 12th of November, the brigantine Fortune of Stromneſs, James Irvine maſter, ſailed from thence for Suliſkirry, a ſmall uninhabited iſland in the ocean, nine leagues weſt from the weſt coaſt of Orkney, and about the ſame diſtance north from the coaſt of Strathnaver. On the morning of the 13th eighteen men were landed from the veſſel on the iſland, with an intention to catch ſeals: but by a ſudden guſt of wind the veſſel was forced to ſea, leaving the eighteen men upon the iſland, with a ſmall boat. Here they continued ſeven days, without fire, lodging, or any ſubſiſtence, except ſcurvy-graſs, ſea-weed, and brackiſh water. On the 19th, nine of them ſet out in the boat, at the utmoſt hazard, to endeavour to reach the firſt inhabited land, and procure a veſſel to carry away their comerades. After being at ſea near thirty hours, they arrived in the harbour of Stromneſs, greatly reduced by cold, fatigue, and hunger. A few hours after their arrival, a ſloop was diſpatched for relief of the nine men left on the iſland: but in a few hours ſhe was forced back by contrary winds. The veſſel that landed the men on the iſland having been put into Stornoway, returned on the 22d, went cloſe to the iſland, and ſaw the men, who cried to them; but the ſea ran ſo high, that no relief could be given them. On the 1ſt of December, the Fortune ſet ſail again from Stromneſs, with two boats, and twelve of the beſt ſeamen in the place; and happily brought off the nine men. They were all in better health than could have been expected. They were nineteen days and nights upon the iſland. They built a hut of ſtone and ſods: the wooden batons which they carried with them to kill the ſeals, ſupported the roof, which was of ſod and ſeal-ſkin; but it could not keep out rain, nor the ſpray from the ſea, with which the whole iſland is covered when the wind blows high. Their food was the fleſh of young ſeals, (which they eat raw, having no fire), different kinds of ſea-weed, particularly dulſe, and ſcurvy-graſs. They ſuffered moſt by want of blankets to keep them warm in the night. They endeavoured to ſupply this by mats, which they made of long withered graſs, with which this iſland is covered in winter: but as theſe and their cloaths were conſtantly wet, the covering was very uncomfortable.

Fifty-ſix French priſoners, the crews of prizes which had been carried into Greenock by Scottiſh privateers arrived at Glaſgow on the 18th, and at Edinburgh on the 23d, of November, under a guard of the Weſtern fencibles. They were lodged in apartments fitted up for them in Edinburgh caſtle.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 2. Lord Viſcount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland, to the Hon. Frances Pelham, of Stanmer, Suſſex.

6. At Lord Frederick Campbell's, at Ardincaple, Donald Campbell, Eſq; younger of Barbreck, to Miſs Mary Campbell.

28. At London, Lt-Col. Woodford, of the 1ſt regiment of Guards, to the Counteſs of Weſtmoreland.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 8. At Saliſbury, the wife of Mr William Bacon, of three female children, all likely to live.

12. At Purvis-hall, the lady of Sir Alexander Purvis of Purvis, Bt, of a ſon.

13. At London, the lady of Lord de Ferrers, of a ſon and heir. [39. 678.]

22. At London, the Counteſs of Tankerville, of a ſon.

23. At London, the Counteſs of Coventry, of a ſon.

30. At Rockville, the Counteſs dowager of Dumfries and Stair, wife of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Advocate, of a daughter.

"*Verſailles, Dec.* 20. The 19th, about half paſt twelve at night, the Queen was taken in labour; and the King having notice of it, went to her Majeſty's apartment; who, after a natural, though rather tedious labour, was happily delivered of a princeſs at thirty-five minutes paſt eleven in the morning. The Princeſs was baptized the ſame day by Prince Louis de Rohan, Cardinal Guémené, High Almoner of France, in preſence of the Sieur de Brequevielle, rector of the pariſh of Notre Dame; and named *Maria Thereſa Charlotte*; with the title of *Madame, daughter of the King*. The ſponſors were the King of Spain, and the Empreſs-Queen, repreſented by Monſieur and Madame. The King, and all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood were preſent." [588.]

DEATHS.

In Antigua —— Thomlinſon, Eſq; Deputy-governor of that iſland.

Oct. 22. At Minorca, Col. Patrick Mackellar of Drumſin, Chief Engineer in that iſland.

Nov. 11. At New York, Capt. Boyd Porterfield, of the 71ſt regiment.

15. At New York, Capt. Richard Maitland.

At New York, Lieut. Montgomery, of the 9th regiment of foot.

Dec. 2. At Lauricſton, near Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Ker, wife of Duncan Graham, Eſq;

2. At London, the Rev. Mr William Hetherington, who, a few years ſince, veſted 20,000l. in the South-ſea company, for the ſupport of a charity which he founded, of 500l. to be diſtributed annually, in the month of December, in ſums of 10l. each, to fifty blind perſons, under the direction of the treaſurer and committee of the Governors of Chriſt's-hoſpital, of which he was one.

2. At London, Benjamin Victor, Eſq; one of the treaſurers of Drury-lane theatre, and Poet-Laureat of the kingdom of Ireland.

4. At Mile-End, Mrs Eleanor Neal, a widow lady, aged 102 years.

11. At the palace in Kevin's-ſtreet, Dublin, Dr John Cradock, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland

15. At Edinburgh, Dr Robert Ramſay of Blackcraig, phyſician, profeſſor of natural hiſtory in the univerſity of that city.

16. At her ſeat near Maidſtone, in Kent, after eating a hearty dinner, the Ducheſs of St Alban's.

16. At Alva, Mrs Johnſtone, wife of John Johnſtone, Eſq;

At Stirling, Capt. Chiſholm, late of the 42d regiment.

18. At Edinburgh, the Counteſs-dowager of Buchan.

18. At Faſnacloich, Mrs Stewart, wife of James Stewart, Eſq; of Faſnacloich, and daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Glencoe, aged 42 years. She was the mother of twenty-one children.

26. James Watſon of Saughton, Eſq;

27. At Weſtminſter, Lord Viſcount Andover, ſon of the Earl of Suffolk.

27. At Edinburgh, Lady Livingſton of Weſtquarter.

27. At London, Major Robert Maclellan.

29. At London, Mr Concliey, painter. Paſſing through Abchurch-lane, Lombard ſtreet, he fell down in a fit, and expired immediately. A relation, having run to his houſe, to qualify the diſtreſsful tidings, found, that his wife had expired in a ſudden fit much about the ſame time with her huſband.

30. At Kenſington, Capt James Marſhall, of the Queen's Rangers, or New-York Volunteers, lately arrived from that place.

At Bath, Lady Murray-Elliot, widow of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, of Minto. [39. 54.]

At Dublin, in the 52d year of his age, David Macbride M. D. author of ſome ingenious eſſays in phyſic and philoſophy.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Dec. 1. to appoint Mr Alexander Menzies to be one of the ſix Ordinary Clerks of Seſſion in Scotland, in the room of Mr John Mackenzie, deceaſed.

— 3. to appoint the Duke of Northumberland to be his Majeſty's Maſter of the Horſe, in the room of the Duke of Ancaſter, deceaſed. His Grace kiſſed the King's hand, Dec. 3. on his promotion.

—

— 9. to invest Sir Edward Hughes, Kt, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, with the enſigns of the Moſt Honourable order of the Bath. The ceremony was performed, Dec. 9. after the King's levee, ſeveral great officers of the court being preſent.

— 9. in compliance with the requeſt of the King of Sweden, to knight the Rt Hon. Lord Macleod, and to inveſt him with the enſigns of the order of the Sword, of which order his Swediſh Majeſty has been pleaſed to nominate him a commander.

— 15. to appoint the Moſt Noble Robert Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven to be his Majeſty's Lieutenant of and in the county of Lincoln, and the city of Lincoln, and county of the ſame, in the room of the late Duke of Ancaſter, deceaſed.

— 16 to appoint the Rt Hon. Charles Jenkinſon to be his Majeſty's Secretary at War, [in the room of Lord Barrington, who reſigned.]

— 19. to appoint James Craufurd, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Agent in the ſeveral cities of Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Schiedam, and town of Delfshaven upon the Maeſe, in Holland, in the room of Robert Irvine, deceaſed.

— to preſent the Rev. Mr James Hay to the church and pariſh of Elgin, in the preſbytery and county of Elgin, vacant by the death of Mr David Rintoul.

— 22. to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland,—for the tranſlation of Robert Biſhop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, alias Tenabore, to the Archbiſhoprick of Dublin, with the Biſhoprick of Glandelagh united thereunto; and alſo for granting to the ſaid Biſhop of Killaloe the Rectory of Gallowne, alias Dartree, in the county of Monaghan, and dioceſe of Clogher, and the Prebendcy of Defartmore in St Finbarge's church, Corke, and the Treaſurerſhip of St Patrick's, Dublin, in commendam with the ſaid Archbiſhoprick of Dublin, and Biſhoprick of Glandelagh, vacant by the death of John late Archbiſhop of Dublin; — and for the promotion of Dr George Chinnery to the Biſhoprick of Killaloe and Kilfenora, alias Tenabore.

— 29. to preſent the Rev. Mr Donald Roſs to the church and pariſh of Logie, in the preſbytery of Tayne and county of Roſs, vacant by the death of Mr Patrick Grant.

War-office, Dec. 5 1778.

1ſt dragoon-guards: Lieut. Fewſter Johnſon is appointed to be Captain, vice Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſtone.

75th foot, 10th company: Lieut. Thomas Picton, of 12th foot, to be Captain.

To be Aids-de-Camp to the King.

Lt-Col. Samuel Townſend, vice James Agnew.

Lt-Col. William Meadows, vice Sir William Erſkine.

Lt-Col. Thomas Oſbert Mordaunt, vice Henry St John.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

One dated Nov. 27. 1778. viz.

13th dragoons: Lt-Gen. Richard Pierſon, Colonel of the 36th foot, to be Colonel, vice Archibald Douglas, deceaſed.

Two dated Nov 12. viz.

19th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Skerrett, to be Captain, vice William Gordon; and Lieut. William Giles to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Skerrett.

Two dated Nov. 9. viz.

19th foot: Lieut. Ralph Hanſon, of the 66th foot, to be Captain, vice Bowyer.

32d foot: Capt. Edmund Strachan, of the 66th foot, to be Major, vice Robert Farquhar, promoted.

One dated Nov. 12. viz.

32d foot: Lieut. Richard Northey, of the 30th foot, to be Captain, vice John Gray, who retires.

One dated Nov. 27. viz.

36th foot: The Hon. Col. Henry St John, Lt-Col. of the 67th foot, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. Richard Pierſon.

One dated Nov. 9. viz.

66th foot: Capt. Henry Bowyer, of the 19th foot, to be Captain, vice Strachan, promoted.

One dated Nov. 27. viz.

67th foot: Lt-Col. Charles Croſbie, of the Liverpool Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. Henry St John.

One dated Oct 9. viz.

68th foot: Lieut. John Simon Farley to be Captain, vice Ronald Mackenzie, who retires.

Two dated Nov. 12. viz.

69th foot: Capt. James Stewart to be Major, vice George Munro, who retires; and Gilbert Webſter to be Captain, vice Stewart.

One dated Nov. 9. viz.

81ſt foot: Maj. Robert Farquhar, of the 32d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Gordon, deceaſed.

War-office, Dec. 19.

9th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Neal M'Lean to be Captain, vice William Stone Montgomery; and Lieut. John Smith to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Neal M'Lean.

10th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Heighington, from 57th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Dawſon.

17th foot: Capt. Thomas Armſtrong, from 64th regiment, to be Major, vice Turner Straubenzie.

35th foot: Capt. William Croſbie, from 38th regiment, to be Major, vice Henry Knight.

North America.

Arthur Edwards, ſurgeon of the 10th foot, to be Maſter-Apothecary in the General Hoſpital.

32d regiment of foot.

Colonel: Francis Maclean.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Lt-Col. John Gunning, of the 43d.

Majors: Capt. James Henry Craig, of the 47th; and Alexander Robertson, from the Dutch ſervice

Captains: Lieut. John Macpherſon, of late 101ſt; Robert Baird, of 39th foot; Colebrooke Neſbitt, of 32d foot; Charles Boyd, of 1ſt foot; Thomas Pitcairn, of 14th foot; and Andrew Dunlap, of 71ſt.

Captain-Lieutenant: Enſ. John Moore, of 51ſt

Lieutenants: Lieut. John Carthrae, of late 111th; Enſ. John Arbuthnot, of 43d; and John Macpherſon, of 6th foot; Quar.-Maſt. John Reeves, of 6th dragoons; Robert Wellwood, late a lieutenant in 40th foot; Andrew Rutherford, Gent.; Roderick Macneil, James Maxwell, James Dunlop, John Graham, Alexander Cunninghame, James Imrie, Robert Hamilton, James Fairie, John Frazer, John Snodgraſs, Robert Anderſon, Evan M'Pherſon, —— Macdonald, Robert Kennevie, and John Robertſon.

Enſigns: William Duncanſon, —— Leſlie, —— Stewart, —— Dumas, and John Macpherſon.

Chaplain: James Cochran, Clerk.

Adjutant: Robert Wellwood.

Quartermaſter: John Carthrae.

Surgeon: —— Innes.

Maj.-Gen. William Amherſt, to be Adjutant-General to the Land-forces, vice Edward Harvey.

John Jeffries, to be Apothecary to the Forces in the province of Nova Scotia.

War-office, Dec. 26.

1ſt foot-guards: Capt. Patrick Bellew to be Captain of a company, vice William Charles Farrel Skeffington.

Coldſtream foot-guards: Capt. Lowther Pennington to be Captain of a company, vice Wadham Wyndham.

1ſt foot, 2d batt.: Maj. James Lumſdaine to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Dundas.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Jan. 15 1779.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 6d.	17s. 9d.	15s. 6d.
Bear,	13s. 9d.	12s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Oats,	12s. 0d.	11s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Peaſe,	11s. 0d	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.

Edinburgh, January 26. 1779. Oat-meal, 10 d. Bear-meal, 6 d. Peaſe-meal, 6 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in December 1778.

Males 24 } 72.
Females 48 }

Age.			N°	Diſeases.	N°
Under		2	18	Aged ——	9
Between	2 &	5	9	Bowelhive —	2
	5 &	10	4	Childbed —	1
	10 &	20	6	Conſumption —	15
	20 &	30	5	Chincough —	1
	30 &	40	5	Dropſie —	1
	40 &	50	6	Iliac paſſion —	1
	50 &	60	4	Fever —	11
	60 &	70	5	Meaſles —	2
	70 &	80	5	Swelling —	1
	80 &	90	3	Small pox —	18
	90 &	100	1	Stillborn —	3
	100 &	101	1	Teething —	6

Stocks.	Dec. 14 1778.	Dec. 25. 1778.
	Bank Stock, —	107 1 4th
	India ditto, —	ſhut.
	South Sea ditto, —	—
	Ditto Old Ann 61 1 8th	—
	Ditto New Ann. —	ſhut.
	3 per cent. Bk. red. 62 a 61 5 8ths	61 1 half a 1 4th
	3 per cent. Conſ. 62 1 4th a 1 8th	61 1 4th a 1 8th op.
	Ditto 1726, —	ſhut.
	Ditto 1751, —	ſhut.
	India Ann. —	—
	3 1 half per cent. 1758, —	ſhut.
	4 per cent. Conſ. 1762, 62 5 8ths a 3 8ths	61 5 8ths a 3 4ths
	4 per cent. 1777, —	78 3 8ths a 1 4th
	India Bonds, 42 s.	20 a 22 s. Prem.
	Navy and Vict. Bills, 5 7 8ths	5 3 4ths a 7 8ths
	Long Annuities, 18 1 half a 3 8ths	—
	Short ditto, 1777, —	ſhut.
	Scrip.—	—
	Omnium.—	—
	Annuities, 1778, 12 15-16 a 13 3 4ths	12 3 8ths a 7-16
	Lot. Tickets, 26 l. 5 s. 0 d.	22 l. a 24 l.